

RUSKIN-MILLAIS CASE IN IOWA

Husband and Ex-Husband
Under one Roof.

FORMER RUNNING FOR OFFICE

ROMANTIC STORY OF MR. AND
MRS. A. J. STEELE.

She Was Formerly Mrs. Lockwood and
Fell in Love With Her First
Husband's Legal Adviser
to Whom She Is
Now Wed.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
DES MOINES, Mo., March 7.—A. L. Steele, Republican candidate for county attorney, subject to the primaries to be held on March 7, has a romance in his life which for novelty surpasses that of John Ruskin and Sir John E. Millais, both of whom he admires, but neither of whom he copied in his romance.

Mr. Steele is one of the leading young attorneys of Des Moines. He has been practicing law in Des Moines for more than ten years past, coming here from Knoxville, Marion County, It is only since Mr. Steele has become a candidate and his life and record are being held up to public gaze, that the romance of his life have become public property.

Mr. Steele is now living at 1213 East Grand avenue, only a couple of squares distant from the State House. With him in the same house is living Frank G. Lockwood, superintendent of the Chemical Fire Engine Co., the former husband of the present Mrs. Steele, who relinquished Mrs. Lockwood that she might become Mrs. Steele, his only proviso being that the Steeles should take him as a roomer and boarder and that he might still live in the same house with his former wife.

How the Strange
Romance Developed.

When Abraham L. Steele was younger and more susceptible and was building himself up in his chosen profession he was called in as counsel for Mr. Lockwood, a prominent business man with various financial industries and investments and considerable property to look after. Mr. Lockwood looked over the list of attorneys in the city, hunting a capable adviser, and finally picked up Mr. Steele, whom he knew to be a capable young man, one of ability and on whose counsel he believed he could rely. As a result of their first conference Mr. Steele became the legal adviser of Mr. Lockwood, and the relations between the two men soon passed the business stage and they became fast friends.

From advising Mr. Lockwood on business matters during office hours Steele soon grew into the position of a good friend and companion and became a frequent visitor at the Lockwood home, which was presided over graciously and charmingly by Mr. Lockwood's wife, a pretty and tasty little lady of splendid manners and charms of hospitality. Steele and Mrs. Lockwood soon became fast friends and the duo became a trio. From counselor and adviser on through personal friend and frequent visitor Mr. Steele, the lawyer, developed and evolved until he became a fast friend and ardent admirer of the wife of his client. The friendship for Mrs. Lockwood grew and grew, despite all that the young lawyer could do to stem out the increasing liking, and finally it blossomed into a passionate love for the little wife. To his great delight, and at the same time his horror, he found that the affections were mutual and that Mrs. Lockwood had learned to love him as much as he had grown to love Mrs. Lockwood. A mutual confession and much worrying and doubt they decided to frankly state the condition of affairs to the husband and take his advice.

Lockwood Acted for
Wife's Happiness.

When the truth was told him, Mr. Lockwood was stunned for a time; he admired and respected Steele and considered him a remarkably bright lawyer and a good friend, but the idea that he was sheltering a rival for his own wife's affections had never entered his head before. He did not know what to do. His wife frankly confessed that she loved Steele better than she loved Lockwood; and Steele stated that he loved Mrs. Lockwood even better than he loved his wife. Mr. Lockwood was alone with himself and his friendship for his wife and his friend.

Finally, after many conferences, tears, prayers, meditation and much discussion, Lockwood agreed to play the part of the self-sacrificing husband and relinquished his wife to a man to do with as he pleased, many a pang to do this, but he did it with one proviso—that when Mr. Steele and Mrs. Lockwood were married they should allow him a room in their home and allow Lockwood to live in the same house with his former wife and his friend. The plan was a novel one, but the wife and her friend agreed.

Mrs. Lockwood went to South Dakota and there easily and promptly secured a divorce from her husband. Returning to Iowa, she and Mr. Steele lost no time in marrying and taking up their abode at East Des Moines. There they live to day, with Mr. Lockwood occupying a room in the same house.

CROKER TRIES TO BUY LAND

Needs Sixty Acres Next to Moot House
for His Dairy—"Bertie" Breaks
the Automobile.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1902 by the Press Publishing Co.)
WANTAGE, England, March 8.—Richard Croker is negotiating for the purchase of Challow Park, a grassland estate of about sixty acres, adjoining Moot House.

The property is required in connection with the dairy farm undertaking. There is a fine old house on the estate which Mr. Croker does not intend to occupy. His \$500 motor car has been in trouble again. "Bertie" having steered it into a ditch and damaged the framework and machinery, though unhurt himself.

Mr. Croker appears to be not satisfied with his new trainer, Charles Reid, as he has sent several of his best horses to Eugene Leigh, an American trainer, at Foxhill. He has also taken back Godwin, who was head lad to Morton, his former trainer.

KAISER HEARS FROM ELIOT.

Harvard's President Thanks German
Emperor for Magnificent Gift.

BERLIN, March 8.—Emperor William has received the following dispatch from Prof. Eliot, president of Harvard University:

"Harvard University thanks your majesty for your inspiring message to Prince Henry, and for the magnificent gift. May your acts draw together two kindred peoples."

HER LIFE THAT OF THE WIFE OF MILLAIS



MRS. A. L. STEELE

THIRD DEGREE FOR FLORENCE BURNS TO CROSS OCEAN IN GIANT SHIPS IN 4 DAYS, 16 HOURS

Detective Reardon Tells How
He Quizzed Girl.

CALLED DOWN BY JUSTICE

HER FATHER THROWN OUT OF
CAPTAIN'S ROOM AT STATION.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Damaging testimony against Florence Burns was given today by Detective Reardon, who subjected her to the third degree the day after her arrest.

"Why did you injure Walter Brooks?" I asked her.

"I did not injure him, nor had I any reason to. I loved him better than anything in the world."

"What became of Walter Brooks' money?"

"What money did he have?"

"Thirty-two dollars—a \$20 gold bill, two \$5 bills and two \$1 bills."

"What money did he have?"

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Mammoth Steamers That Will
Cost \$3,000,000 Each.

POWER OF 48,000 HORSES

DRIVING VESSEL AT SPEED OF
RAILWAY TRAIN.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, March 8.—The report from London that the Cunard Steamship Co., limited, is to bring out world beaters in size and speed, thereby reducing the traveling of the 280 knots between Queens town and Sandy Hook, to 4 days and 16 hours, is only another link in the chain of evolution of the steamship.

The paddling of the 412-ton steamer Stratus across the wave-tossed Atlantic between April 5 and the 23d of the same month in 1838, was more of a marvel than the mere announcement today of the coming of the greatest vessels the world has ever seen.

The two new vessels, it is announced, will be more than 700 feet long, with ten engines of 48,000 horse power, capable of driving each ship 25 knots an hour.

The horse power alone will be far beyond the driving capacity of any marine machinery ever imbedded in a ship. The most powerful engines ever built for a ship are those of the Deutschland—35,000 horse power in the addition of 13,800 horse power ought certainly to add two or three knots to the Hamburg-American liners rate of speed.

The new boats will follow the general outline of the Hampshire and Lusitania, which have given such useful results. They will be built by the same firm, the Fairfield Co., limited, of Glasgow. Each vessel will cost, it is said, \$3,000,000.

The new vessels will each have accommodations for 2,000 persons, surpassing in passenger capacity the Celtic, the broadest ship afloat, by nearly 100.

For purposes of comparison it will be interesting to observe what other lines are doing in the way of shipbuilding, their progress being the spur that impels forward their doubtful British rivals.

The German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II, now on the stocks at Stettin, is 307 feet long, three feet longer than the Celtic. She will be launched next October.

Almost simultaneously with the announcement of the new Cunarder comes the report that the Hamburg-American Line has ordered a contract for a steamer 725 feet long, with a guaranteed speed of 25 knots, about 12 hours faster than the Deutschland.

James J. Hill's two new Pacific liners, built at Groton, Conn., are each 550 feet long.

The Kronland, the largest ship so far launched in America, is 580 feet long. She is 26 feet longer than the St. Louis and the St. Paul.

The Kronland took the water at Philadelphia on Feb. 20.

TO MAKE DRINK RESPECTABLE

New York May Try London's Scheme
of Selected Saloons Run Accord-
ing to Law.

NEW YORK, March 8.—A committee of the City Club will meet Monday to discuss the feasibility of the establishment in New York City of a scheme of saloons modeled after the famous Central Public Trust Association of London. The idea is to place drinking of intoxicants in moderation on a respectable basis.

The father of the plan is R. Fulton Cutting, who viewed its workings on the other side. He collected data concerning it, which was placed before the City Club for consideration.

"AGGRESSIVE HUMANITY"

INTERVIEWED BY
ROSE MARION

President Mary Calkins of
the Golden Chain Humane
Society Bestows Kindness
Regardless of the Recip-
ient.

BY ROSE MARION.

"Mrs. Mary W. Calkins, president of the Golden Chain Humane Society, type of aggressive humanity—the kind that bestows kindness regardless of the feelings of the recipient."

These were the words that kept repeating a grand march in my head as I rang the doorbell of a pretty country house in Maplewood.

I was afraid. There's no use telling any other kind of story. Fear isn't a novel sensation to me. I'm afraid at night when everybody else has gone to bed and I'm down stairs by myself—not of burglars, but just of things. But it was a totally different sensation that made me stand painfully erect to keep from shivering when I heard the sound of the bell. "Aggressive" was just coming to the front in that word jumble when the door opened. A woman smiled at me, took my card and bade me enter.

I guessed that she was Mrs. Calkins. She took my wraps and motioned me to a rocking chair. She asked me to remove my hat, but I said I'd rather not.

She didn't make me take it off. Ah, thought I, maybe she's not so aggressively kind after all. If she were she'd insist upon that hat's removal. Anybody can see that it's heavy and weighs heavily upon usually produce headache.

Jumping at conclusions isn't always wise. It costs like everything to take a P. O. course in the school that taught me that. So I rocked back and forth in the cushioned chair and let Mrs. Calkins tell me things about her work and her life.

Face Shows
Determination.

Tall, well formed, but not slender, was the woman who sat before me. About her was an air that would not lead you to coax, still less to frighten. Her face was kind—almost motherly—and yet back of the smile that came and went were certain set lines that seemed to show determination.

"My one ambition is that every person who abuses children, or dumb animals shall be afraid of me," she said. "But I wasn't afraid any more. Fear had given way to interest."

Once her story was so pathetic that I almost forgot to search it for aggressive features. The pictured face of a pretty blue-eyed baby that smiled from a pin at Mrs. Calkins' throat caused me to ask:

"Have you any children, Mrs. Calkins?"

"None," she answered.

"That's too bad," I said, with less

thought than feeling. A childless home is my notion of a desert. "I don't know," she answered, slowly. "If I had children I would look after all the other children, and then who would do my work?"

There was this dear little baby. We took her when only a few months old from some persons her parents who were cruel to her. I brought her to my home and kept her for some time. My husband and I would buy her, but when some responsible persons came to adopt her we gave her them.

"My friends thought she would have been such a comfort to us. I knew that she would, but I knew that keeping her meant the giving up of my work."

Did What She
Thought Best.

I looked again at the baby face of Mary Calkins Bonner and marveled that any woman would give up all that she was doing for the sake of a child.

Then I had a new thought. I wondered how the child felt that Mrs. Calkins gave away. I wondered if the poor little thing

cried at nights because it was away from its new-found mother.

The feelings of the child did not enter into Mrs. Calkins' calculations, however. She did what she considered the very best thing. That was right from her point of view. Her views of kindness are different from yours and mine. Why, I'd keep from thinking at persons if I thought it worried them, wouldn't you? Not so with Mrs. Calkins. If she thought something was for your particular good she'd do it if it caused you all the anguish in the world. Doing that act would give her pleasure, too. A kind of a sense of duty performed. You'd call that aggressive kindness, wouldn't you?

From children we drifted to animals. The organization of which Mrs. Calkins is president maintains a shelter for animals at Normandy. It protects 20 dogs, 10 cats and a Shetland pony. Some of these animals are picked up on the streets. Others are placed there by owners who cannot keep them longer.

"Do you care for sick animals, too?" I wanted to know.

Give Chloroform
to Sick Animals.

"We used to, but we had some disagree-



MRS. MARY W. CALKINS

able experiences. Now when we discover that an animal has the distemper or the mange, we give it chloroform. It is easy to take chloroform. I have taken it."

Is it kind to kill sick dogs and cats? There is no doubt that it is kind to kill them the easiest way possible. But to take their life from them, whether they will or no, how about that?

At present Mrs. Calkins' home is the abiding place of three children, who will not remain in their own homes.

She told me the story of each and in every account I felt the influence of Mrs. Calkins' desire to be good to children and things regardless of the disruptions such goodness might cause.

"I have never been appealed to by an unworthy child," was the summary of her discourse upon children and parents.

When a child comes to Mrs. Calkins for succor she first determines if its cause is just. If it is, she decides to help it. If not, she turns over the case to a straight line.

Parents may rave or swear, entreat or demand, do whatever they will she stands firm. That is humanity as she sees it, and she is true to her "light." Her treatment

of animals is similar. She arrays her self on the side of the persecuted and the humiliated and there she stays.

Her position may cause her to have legal differences with the man who is her neighbor if he conducts a pigeon shooting as a draw to his saloon. It may cause her to spend Sunday afternoon at a court track in order to see that the law is not broken. It may even necessitate a two hours' journey to East St. Louis to prove a horse whether they be in the employ of large companies or only the owners of an ash cart.

Could you stand to quarrel with as many people? Especially if they hadn't done anything to you.

I asked Mrs. Calkins about her attitude towards persons of whom she had to make complaint.

"As soon as the animal or child is relieved of its suffering I straightly forget about them. I don't think of them any more."

"I hear him no malice, no prejudice."

"Then I wished I were a man for two minutes so that I might see my hat. Mrs. Calkins, she may be aggressive but she is nevertheless benevolent."

PARDON CASES PARTY FIGHT

Joseph L. Bartley Again a
Political Factor.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICAN ROW

GOV. SAVAGE MAY LOSE HIS
POLITICAL SCALP.

How Bartley Has Proved a Disturbing
Element in the State for Half-
a-Dozen Years—The Crime
He Committed.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
LINCOLN, Neb., March 8.—"I hope that
no official act of mine may cause the party
to regret the choice you have just made."
Joseph S. Bartley, candidate for state
treasurer, was the speaker. He was ad-
dressing the Republican state convention in
August, 1932.

Almost 10 years ago Bartley hoped that
the party would not "regret" the choice.
Four years later he had embroiled three-
quarters of a million dollars. The question
of his guilt or innocence was debated with
sest and fury; his presence in the state
penitentiary filled each succeeding governor
with unrest, and his pardon on last New
Year's Day has surrounded Gov. Savage in
the gloom of defeat.

Bartley's liberation has produced a bitter
factional fight in the ranks of the Republi-
can party in Nebraska. By some he is
reverenced as a martyr; by others his
name is the synonym for all that is dastar-
dly and false.

Bartley spent his early life on a farm in
Illinois. Twenty-seven years ago he settled
in Atkinson, Neb., and engaged in stock
and stock raising. He prospered as did
all shrewd men in the state's prosperity. Soon he left the farm
and started a small bank.

Railroad influence has often been a great
source of political preference in Nebraska.
Bartley was in "Eastern" territory and
found favor with its officials. He wanted to
become state treasurer as did every country
banker in those days and found easy sailing
in 1922.

Had Millions
in His Keeping.

His position as treasurer placed him in
possession of the state's millions and made
him arbiter of the financial destiny of the
banks innumerable throughout Nebraska.
Just before he took charge of the office
the legislature passed a law requiring the
deposit of certain funds in such state banks
as could give approved security in personal
bonds. At the beginning of his second term
the financial panic was raging in all ter-
ritory. Much money was in deposit in state
banks under the provisions of former legisla-
tion. According to law such deposits
must be withdrawn. He openly disregarded
the statutes, declaring that it was neces-
sary to save the struggling banks.

He prevented failure in a number of in-
stances. This is admitted. But he has
heavy sums in other institutions in which
he placed state funds for the purpose of
making a profit. He has also been charged
and never denied that many times he loaned money to banks
and kept the interest himself. He has
hundred dollars a year is the salary of the
treasurer, but by his own admission he
money this could be increased to \$40,000. In
doing this Bartley simply followed tradi-
tion and precedent.

When Bartley was called to account for
the funds at the end of his second term in
January, 1927, he was almost \$800,000 in
arrears. Bryan had swept the state and the
Populists were in control of the state
machinery. Furthermore, Bartley had prom-
ised a "house cleaning."

He was proceeded with all the ardor and
ferocity which partisanship engenders. His
friends rallied to his support. The fight
was long and arduous but at last Bartley
was sentenced to 30 years in the state
penitentiary.

Bartley Kept His
Own Counsel.

Every resource was exhausted to induce
Bartley to tell what he had done with the
money. Some he loaned to personal
friends in the hour of need. Some went to
banks. Where the remainder was placed
is still a mystery.

Bartley did not gamble. He was not ex-
travagant. The books in the treasurer's of-
fice simply showed "a shortage."

It was after his conviction that Joseph
Bartley showed his indomitable spirit. He
refused to talk. Without a protest he went
to prison.

He was not crushed by his disgrace. He
knew that he held in his hands the power
to make men tremble before him. He be-
lieved that he had the power to bring sor-
row and degradation upon them. He knew
that in this means he could force the men
who participated in his crime to release
him.

Sorely had the prison doors closed on
him when attempts were made to gain his
release. The men who had supposedly
profited by his wrong-doing pulled wires
behind the scenes and he was released.
Voluminous petitions signed by thousands
of citizens were placed in the hands of
Gov. Holcomb and Foyr. Both were
Populists, and they would have none of it.
Soon after this Bartley was released.

The fall of 1930 the rumor gained credence
that he had been offered \$35,000 to pardon
Bartley and release him. This was the
rounds of the press, and while it was
denied by the friends of Bartley, brought
out nothing in rebuttal from the governor.

GOOD WORK.
Proper Food Makes Marvelous Changes.

Providence is sometimes credited with
directing the footsteps by so simple a
way as the reading of a food advertise-
ment.

A lady out in Shelby, Mo., says:
"About two years ago I was compelled
to retire from my school teaching be-
cause I was completely broken down
with nervous prostration."

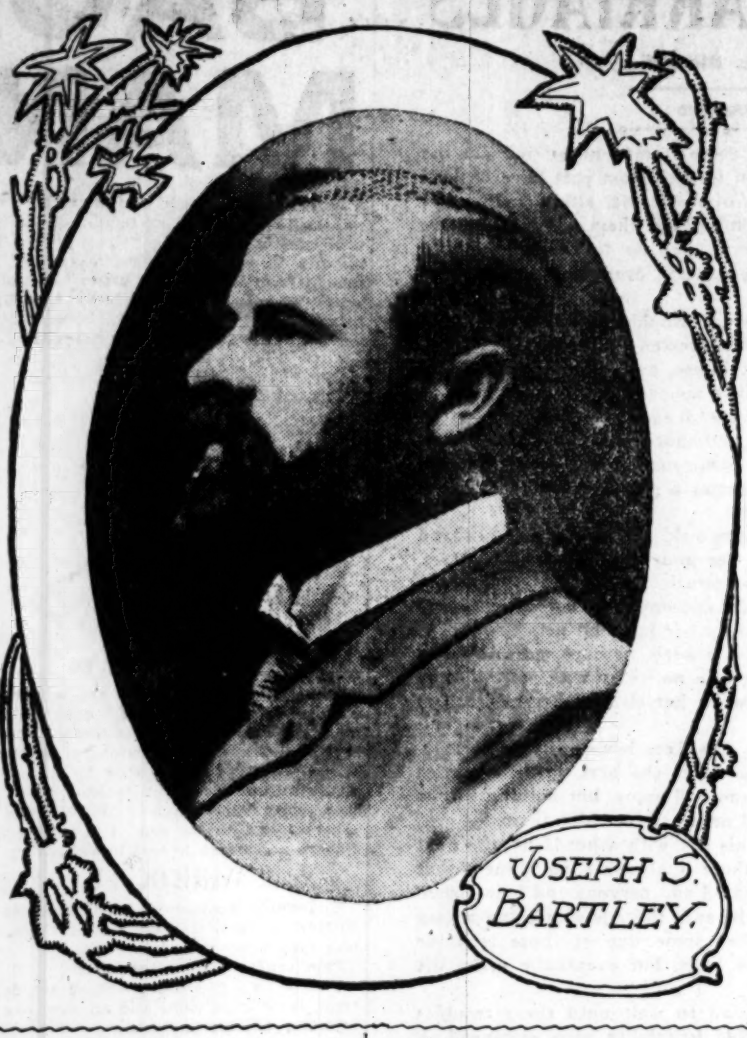
"I suffered agony in my back. My
hands and feet would swell up nights. I
was in a dreadfully nervous condition,
irritable, with a dull heavy headache con-
stantly, had no appetite and could not
digest anything I tried. I was unable to
remember what I read and was, of
course, unfit for my work."

Some said I had consumption, others
said dropsy. One day as I lay in bed,
where I read the testimonial of a lady
whose symptoms were much the same
as mine, and she told of how Grape-Nuts
Breakfast Food had cured her, so I con-
cluded to try it.

"I left off the old-fashioned breakfast
and began with Grape-Nuts, a little fruit
and a cup of Postum Food Coffee. That
was eight months ago and I have steady-
ly improved in both body and mind. Grape-
Nuts Breakfast Food has done more
for me than all the medicine I
have ever taken, and I am now well again
and able to return once more to my
school duties and able to do anything
necessary in my work."

"My mind is clearer and my body
stronger than ever before. Please do
not publish my name." Name given by
Foster Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

PARDON HAS RENT IN TWIN A GREAT PARTY



JOSEPH S. BARTLEY.

Charles H. Dietrich, the Republican choice
for governor, was advanced to the United
States Senate soon after his inauguration.
It was Gov. Savage, his successor, who was
engulfed in the Bartley pardon agitation.
Mr. Savage is warm-hearted, impetuous
and headstrong. He seeks counsel from
one, and is not familiar with the wide
of the politicians. He was ambitious to
resolve the endorsement of his party for
another term.

But the "man behind the stone," as Bart-
ley was commonly called, was becoming
restless. Soon his friends were working
with renewed vigor. In order to gain their
ends they resorted to a daring stroke.

Intimated That
"Bartley has been humiliated enough,"
they argued, "degradation for a man of his
sensitive nature is far worse than impris-
onment. If he were free he could make the
men who profited by his generosity, dis-
grace for the benefit of the taxpayers."

Now he is a convict; his word counts for
nothing. His hands are tied by reason of
this lack of liberty. Should he restore a por-
tion of the funds it should be a plume of
pride for the whole state administration.

This plea found favor with Gov. Savage,
but he stalled the friends of Bartley with
a move they never for a moment consid-
ered. He released the prisoner upon a \$5-
day parole. His liberty was entirely de-
pendent upon the showing he made. Many
saw in the act the capacity of re-
lentless condition of his parole when he first
saw his freedom.

"I never did run up the white flag," was
his first public utterance, "and I am not
going to do so now."

Criticism over the affair was spirited.
When the Republican state convention was
held the matter was brought up. Gov. Savage
made a speech defending his action, but it
was not heard. He was met with a storm
of fiery oratory a resolution remanding Bart-
ley to the penitentiary was passed by an
overwhelming majority.

The governor stepped to a telephone and
called the friends of Bartley. He told them
that the anti-pardon resolution was "railroaded"
through and did not represent the true sen-
timent of the people.

Bartley Begins
to Get Even.
But no one was prepared for the diplo-
matic move that Bartley made soon after.
In the convention H. L. Gould of Ogal-
la, a banker, had voted to send Bartley
back to prison. Furthermore he had cast
the vote of the entire Keith County dele-
gation on the same side of the controversy.
A few minutes later Gould was renominat-
ed for reagent of the state university.

Bartley called a reporter to the prison.
At least this is the inference from the
following day the fusion organs were pro-
claiming under glaring captions that H.
Gould had received a large sum of money
during the crisis and in the face of this
benefit had voted to send Bartley back to
prison. That the bank of which Gould
was president had failed and that he
had received the money from the bank was
a matter of history.

Chairman of the Republican state dele-
gation telegraphed Gould. He stated that
the latter came in hot haste to Lincoln. He
stated that he had received the money from
the bank and that he had been returned
after the election. He stated that he had
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MARCONI AND HIS IRISH MOTHER

Famous Inventor Owes Much
to Her Care.

SHE IS ALWAYS WITH HIM

HER ANCESTRY EXTENDS BACK
TO SCOTCH HISTORY.

How She Went to Italy to Study and
Fell in Love With Marconi's
Father—The Bearing of
the Boy.

LONDON, March 8.—When John Jamison,
the famous Dublin whisky manufacturer,
decided to send his daughter Anit to Italy
to continue her musical studies, he became
unconsciously a maker of history for all
the course of time, as the result of this
act, the girl met and married Giuseppe
Marconi; and to this Irish Italian union
there was born a son who is now known
to the world as one of the greatest sci-
entists and inventors of his time.

Anit Jamison was in her teens a beau-
tiful, adventurous girl. Her family was
well to do, and she had everything in
the way of education and training that
money could buy and Dublin could offer.
Her father was the founder of the house,
so far as the business which still bears
the name was concerned, but her ances-
try extended back into the times of
Scotland's greatest and her fore-
bears were people of influence and power.

There is a well-authenticated story of one
who was famous in her day for her in-
tellectual ability, and a sort of legend has
come down to the effect that she prophesied
that one of her honored descendants would
become known to the world as a great
civilized world. Whether this latter story
was invented since the prominence of young
Marconi matters not. Certain it is that
the young man has cause to be proud of his
mother.

For his mother has been of more
actual, though indirect, help to him than
any other. She it was who encouraged
him in his earliest efforts. The boy at-
tended school altogether not more than
three or four years. It fell to the lot
of his mother to teach him, and from her
he learned to speak the English language,
to play the piano and to get a start in
his accomplishments which mark him
now as a man of great mind.

No Romance
About Her Life.

Several romances might be written about
the wooing and winning of Anit Jamison,
but probably none of them would be true.
Mrs. Marconi prefers to hide herself be-
hind her son and to be known simply as
his mother. Of the courtship and mar-
riage she will say little, save that the mar-
riage was a case of true love and the latter
of pure domestic happiness. She went to
Italy, as has been said, to continue her
music under better instructors than she
could have secured at home, and it was
during her stay in Italy that she met a
dashing young Italian. The two soon dis-
covered they had a mutual liking for out-
door sports, both rode well and were
keen sportsmen. Both were of the same
mind and were not long in coming to the
conclusion that they preferred the Irish girl
to any of the Italian beauties.

From the birth of her elder boy—the
young man was of good family and in pos-
session of a large estate, and the girl returned
to her home in Ireland. Wanting to give
him the advantages of some training in Eng-
lish, she remained in Ireland for a year
and then came to Italy. She was then
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and learned his letters and numbers. The
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for the boy was made by his mother, sim-
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CONSUMPTION

Preventable and Curable

All people who are apparently marked
as prospective victims, or are persis-
tently pursued and persecuted by the
wasting ravages of Consumption, should
come to a realization of the fact that
this dread deputy of death can now be
met and overpowered by modern sci-
entific means of both prevention and cure.

The onset of the disease may be
blocked and the actual malady itself may
be successfully vanquished by well-tried
means within the reach of all threatened
or real sufferers who will write and ob-
tain free samples of the most potent pre-
ventive and curative remedies today to
be had in the whole world.

Since the free distribution of these
truly wonderful remedies began over
40,000 fewer consumptive graves have
been dug annually in the United States.
The defeat of this stalwart deputy of
death in recent years has materially
raised the average of human life.

Timely use of these free preparations
—four in number—prevents and cures
not only consumption, but all forms of
wasting human maladies. They are no-
bly family remedies for the ailments
of delicate women and children.

The faintest forerunner of consump-
tion should be regarded as a cue to ob-
tain these free medicines without delay.
Write for them at once if you observe
such symptoms in your case as: Chronic
Cough, Lung Pains, Cough or Imper-
fect Respiration, Weakness after Grip,
Pneumonia or Lung Fever, Sore Throat,
Hemorrhage, Deafness, Nourishment,
Blood Taint, Wasting of Flesh, Anae-
mia or Blood Impoverishment, Night
Sweats, Pallor, False Rosy Flush-
es, Periodical Fever, Rapid Pulse, Rectal
and Genital Abscesses, Unaccountable
Fatigue, Suppressed Functions, Sinking
Spells, Heart Flutterings, Nervous
Chills, or any other symptom which
shows that the powers of the body are
becoming less, able and less likely to
resist disease.

These Four New
Preparations com-
prise a complete
new treatment for
Consumption and
nearly all the ills
of the lungs.
The Food-Emul-
sion is needed by
one, the Ozo-Jell
and Tonic by oth-
ers, the Expec-
torant by others,
the Ozo-Jell
Cure for Catarrh
by others still.
All four or any
three, or two or
any one, may be
used alone or in
combination, ac-
cording to the
needs of the case.
Full instructions
are given in the
four free remedies,
represented in this
illustration. Mr.
Book page My Doctor
Book.



SPECIAL NOTE.—The Slocum System of Treatment is mod-
ified and reduced to an exact science by America's foremost special-
ist, and all readers of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch are urged to
take advantage of Dr. Slocum's generous offer.

THE STRAIGHT WAY TO HEALTH

FOUR FREE TRIAL REMEDIES
The liberality of the great New York
scientist physician, Dr. T. A. Slocum,
is responsible for the fact that the Four
Great Remedies are free to those who
need their preventive or curative powers.

They are prepared in the doctor's great
laboratories in New York City, and are
sent with full directions for use upon
application.

The first of these free preparations is
the best EMULSION OF Cod Liver Oil,
in combination with Guaiacol, known to
pharmacists as the rebuilding Food
Medicine of great power.

The second is COLTSFOOT EX-
PECTORANT, a cough remedy of un-
matched curative properties.

The third is PSYCHINE, a recon-
structive, restorative TONIC of mar-
velous revitalizing properties.

on her travels; now he takes her with him
whenever he can. She spends about six
months out of each year in England, living
in London when he is there and
going with him to one of his stations when
his work takes him there.

She does not mind the quiet, almost in-
visible, out-of-the-way places along the coast
where he spends his time and does
cause she prefers being with her son to
being any other place in the world, except,
perhaps, at her home in Italy, where she
sometimes feels lonely, but she never
feels lonely when she is with him. She
loves him and loves his mother and does
everything he can for her comfort and en-
tertainment. In fact she considers a
sufficient reward.

Although Marconi is constantly being in-
vited to all sorts of social functions and
his mother with him, both prefer to live
quietly, with themselves, so to speak. He
usually goes together to the theater or
call on some friends or relatives of the
family, but he usually stays at home when
they are there.

Mrs. Marconi is exceedingly modest and
insets on being regarded as an ordinary
woman. Perhaps this very fact makes her
remarkable, aside from her single pride
in being the mother of such a son. At any
rate, she is a woman to deserve the praise
of the world, and that praise she receives
from all that know her.

MORGAN GETS ART TREASURES.
Garland Collection of Oriental Por-
celains Falls Into His Hands.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Pears that the
famous Garland collection of Oriental por-
celains, valued at \$1,000,000, which was
recently sold, would be taken to Europe,
have been set aside by the announcement
that the curios have been purchased by J. Pier-
pont Morgan. The price is not known. The
collection will remain for the present at the
Metropolitan Museum of Arts, as Mr. Mor-
gan's loan, instead of that of the James A.
Garland estate.

The report that the Garland collection,
for many years a notable treasure in the
Metropolitan Museum, had been sold to
Mr. Morgan's heirs to a dealer in antiques
has been set aside by the announcement
that the curios have been purchased by J. Pier-
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PRINCESS CLARA LONDON SWIM

Huntington's Adopted Daughter Cuts a Swath.

HAS BEEN GIVEN \$5,000,000

VISCOUNTESS DEERHURST ALSO GIVING PARTIES.

J. P. Morgan, Jr., Gives Splendid Dinner—Mrs. Leggett Wanted King to Put Off Inviting Her to Court.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch. (Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, March 8.—Princess Hatzfeldt, formerly Clara Huntington of New York, is still in London, entertaining in lavish style and having her portrait made by the Marchioness of Granby.

The family is said to have behaved very handsomely to the adopted daughter of the late Collis P. Huntington, increasing her legacy under his will from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000. The princess has done a good deal of entertaining at Claridge's, among her guests there being the Marchioness of Granby, Lady Cunard, Lord Howard de Walden and his mother, Miss "Dolly" Grey, Miss Jeanie Langtry, Mr. Woodward and Claud Lowther.

A society paper here mentioning the prince (or "Princess") as he is known to his friends says he "speaks English perfectly, but with a strong American accent." Viscountess Deerhurst (formerly Virginia Bonynge), the stepdaughter of Charles Bonynge of California, has also been entertaining on a liberal scale. As was noted in the Post-Dispatch at the time she gave a large dinner last week in honor of ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas.

Among the guests were Ambassador and Mrs. Choate, the Countess of Caledon and Lady Walter Gordon-Lennox. She gave a dinner party recently, at which the principal guests were Prince and Princess Flor de Riquelme, Col. and Mrs. Crutchley.

The viscountess is devoted to her three interesting children, one boy and two girls. The boy, the youngest, now in his second year, will be the Earl of Coventry some day, if he lives.

Morgan Gave Big Dinner.

J. P. Morgan, Jr., gave a dinner Tuesday night. One of his guests was the Countess of Essex, without whom no really "smart" party in London is now complete. She is always included in the parties of the King and is immensely popular. Mr. Morgan's dinner was magnificently done. The table was loaded with the most exquisite silver and glassware. He has very rarely entertained hitherto, but it is hoped that he may now throw his financial resources into the entertaining of the coronation season.

The rumor is again current that the Duke of Roxburgh is about to marry an American "millionaire," but whether May Goelet or Pauline Astor is destined to be his duchess is a topic of lively speculation.

His mother, the Dowager Duchess, is ranging to leave the Palace Castle, Roxburghshire, the ancestral mansion, where she has resided since her husband's death 30 years ago, and will live in the dower house on the estate.

The Earl and Countess of Pembroke are said to be anxious to arrange a match for their elder son with May Goelet, whose aunt married Michael Horsted, the earl's brother.

Mrs. Leggett having obtained the coveted honor of an invitation to the King's first levee for which the English aristocrats were desperately intriguing—astounded the court by asking that the invitation be deferred until a later court, as her engagements on the Riviera would make it inconvenient for her to come to England at that time. Such an excuse is regarded as unacceptable and probably will jeopardize Mrs. Leggett's chance of getting any other recognition from the King.

The Ogilvy Hales, who have been mourning some time, have issued invitations for a small dinner Tuesday evening with a theater party to follow.

Dowager Consuelo Not to Wed Again.

Consuelo (dowager) Duchess of Manchester, has been denying the report that she is betrothed to Marquis de Soveral, the Portuguese minister, but she intends that they shall remain good friends and is about with him as much as before. She tells her intimates that she has no desire to tempt the matrimonial fates again.

Mrs. James Brown-Potter has been engaged to give a series of Sunday evening recitations by the Rev. Ker Grey of Alhambra Street Chapel, during May. She will recite devotional poems from the channel steps. This is a very fashionable church, but it is stated that it is the bishop of London, who holds rather austere views, probably will intervene to check this theatrical addition to the services.

Frank Gardner's marriage to a French lady was not celebrated (as was stated) in Alhambra Street Chapel, but the Rev. Ker Grey pronounced a blessing on the couple there after the civil ceremony. The religious rite was waived because the bride, having been a divorcee, feared high church emissaries would cause a scene.

SPAT ON BY SOCIETY WOMEN.

Abusive Epithets Applied to a Demolished Idol at Findlay.

FINDLAY, O., March 8.—"You nasty thing!" "You mean thing!" and several other terms were applied by several society young women to J. W. McCleary when he boarded a street car in charge of Chief of Police Ramsey this morning.

McCleary absconded from this city several weeks ago, leaving several hundred dollars in debts behind. He was arrested in Cleveland Monday and brought back to this city this morning.

He came to this city several months ago, representing himself to be a wealthy oil operator, and, being dishing out his handsomely, he readily obtained entrance to the society set of this city. His sudden departure was a great shock to Findlay society.

When he was brought on the street car by the chief of police, he found several young women, former acquaintances, and sat down beside him and began to call him names. One of them even spit on him when he tried to shake her hand.

McCleary now lies in prison, charged with jumping a \$100 bond bill at the Phoenix jail.

No More Wars.

Many prominent people of this country and England profess to see the realization of their hopes for universal peace in an Anglo-American alliance. Their plan is to settle all future differences by international arbitration. This news will be joyfully received by every body, but especially by the soldier who is at present engaged on some foreign battlefield. The news that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will positively cure stomach, liver and bowel complaints will also be gladly received by every sufferer from sick-headache, dizziness, constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation or biliousness. Do not suffer any longer, but try the Bitters at once. It is backed by a record of 30 years of cure. Beware of counterfeits when buying. One Price Bitters is over the back of the bottle.



FANCY COUCH

This beautiful Couch—exactly like cut—has fine carved frame, highly polished. The upholstery is rich in material and color. It has deep tufting and well made throughout. A most useful and comfortable article.

Building Sale Price **\$13.75**

"The Fastest Growing House Furnishing Store in the City"

The crowds of people that thronged our store the past week clearly proves how urgently we need the additional space we are now building. Only a year in our present large quarters and already clamoring for more room—a most positive proof of growth, isn't it? The masons and ironworkers are finished, now for the carpenters. We must make room for them and our stupendous price-cutting is doing it most effectively—actually a third and a half off the regular prices.

THIS ELABORATE

Iron and Brass Bed

Building Sale Price **\$11.85**

Such a value has never been offered before. The bed is thoroughly well made. The posts are very heavy and welded in most graceful curves. Enameling is particularly rich and attractive.



FOLDING BED

Exactly like cut—a handsome design; artistically carved and highly polished; has large, square French beveled mirror; substantial and perfectly safe.

Building Sale Price

\$21.75

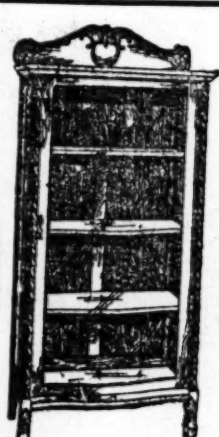


STEEL RANGE

Exactly like cut—made of heavy gauged steel, highly nickel-plated; has large oven; it is a range that will give years of splendid service.

Building Sale Price

\$18.75



CHINA CLOSET

Exactly like cut—a very pretty China Closet, made of golden oak; it has the style and the quality of many at double this price.

Building Sale Price

\$9.60

CARPETS

CURTAINS

MATTINGS

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------|
| TAPESTRY BRUSSELS—Former price 65c—THIS WEEK..... | 45c |
| TAPESTRY BRUSSELS—Former price 85c—THIS WEEK..... | 65c |
| VELVETS—Former price \$1.10—THIS WEEK..... | 80c |
| INGRAINS—Former price 40c—THIS WEEK..... | 25c |
| MOQUETTES—Former price \$1.25—THIS WEEK..... | 95c |
| AXMINSTERS—Former price \$1.50—THIS WEEK..... | \$1.15 |

CASH OR CREDIT

1126-1128-1130 OLIVE ST.

CORNER OF ALLEY

COMPLICATED RELATIONS.

By Marriage Markwood Bennett Becomes His Own Grandfather-in-Law.

WESTON, W. Va., March 8.—Several years ago Salom Bennett, a widower, married Miss Abbie Smith, the daughter of a widow. This week Bennett's son, Markwood Bennett, married the widow who is the mother of his father's wife. By this marriage Markwood Bennett becomes his own father-in-law. Mrs. Markwood Bennett becomes the daughter-in-law of her own daughter, which is to say, she is her own granddaughter.

Markwood's wife is Salom's daughter-in-law as well as his mother-in-law, while Salom is both the father and son-in-law of his own son. Salom's wife is both daughter and mother-in-law to her own mother, and in her own grandmother. If she has any children she will be both mother and grandmother to them, and they will be their own daughter, which is to say, she is her own granddaughter.

wood Bennett the parents will take a week off to figure out the relationship between the babies.

SLEPT THOUGH WASHED AWAY.

Flood Took House Off and Landed It in a Meadow.

GREENSBURG, Pa., March 8.—H. H. Campbell, a bachelor living alone on the banks of Sewickley creek, retired early, after assuring himself there was no danger of a flood. He knew that should a flood of any great extent occur his one-story house would not be a safe place.

SPOOK SENDS AN OLD BILL.

Insists on the Collection of an Old Debt of Seventy-Five Cents.

COLUMBUS, Pa., March 8.—Joseph Briggs, a real estate dealer of this city, was seated at his desk this morning when James Beard, a member of the local spiritualist organization, entered. "Mr. Briggs," was the query. "Yes, sir," which the late Edward Delaney asked me to collect. "Edward Delaney," exclaimed Briggs. "Why, he's been dead for more than ten years. 'I know it,' replied the collector. "Then how on earth does this thing come into your hands?" "It didn't

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT FOR

INSOMNIA

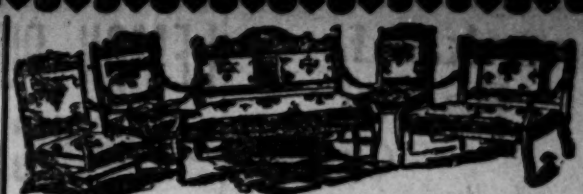
My remedy contains no harmful or habit-forming drugs. It is a positive and permanent cure for sleeplessness. Write for free trial treatment—Jesse Burdette, 607 P. State St., Milwaukee, Wis.

come on earth; came from above," was the answer. Beard then explained that he had been entrusted with the collection of the account while attending a recent spiritualistic seance. He said also that he would not rest until it was paid in full. The bill is for 75 cents for a bath which Briggs took in the barber shop of the departed Delaney on the evening of his marriage. With interest it amounts to about \$2.50. Briggs will settle the amount and the money will be turned into the treasury of the spiritualists.

PANIC IN NEW YORK HOTEL.

Small Fire Throws the Guests Into a Frenzy of Fear.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Several guests of the Hotel Endicott, this city, were thrown into a frenzy of excitement today by an alarm of fire. Despite assurances of the hotel employees that there was no danger, the frightened people ran down the stairways, pushing and shoving one another, and the two hotel entrances, one on Eighty-first street and the other on Eighty-second street, were the scenes of fearful crushes. The fire itself was confined to a window-frame in a dining room on the fourth floor, and did little damage. No one was seriously hurt.



PARLOR SUIT

This Parlor Suit consists of five pieces—exactly like cut—the carvings and ornamental effects are most charming. The frame is substantially made and carefully finished. The covering comes in good grades velvet, damask or tapestry.

Building Sale Price **\$19.50**

"If It Comes From D. Sommers & Co. It Will Wear"

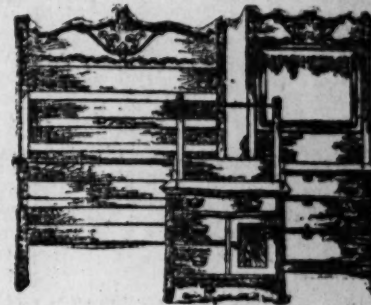
While cutting connecting arches in one of the walls an accident damaged some furniture. A few pieces were nicked. Some were rubbed and scratched, and others merely soiled. The damage is not severe, in some cases barely noticeable. We offer this lot at special reduced prices. Included in these goods are some just from the factory and unpacked only the day before. Remember this lot is limited, so come early, as at the prices they will be snapped up in a hurry.

THIS PRETTY

Bedroom Suite

Building Sale Price **\$15.00**

This suite contains years of service and the price is remarkably small. It is well made and finished. The bed and dresser are nicely carved, and the dresser contains large beveled mirror.



BOOKCASE

Exactly like cut—a neat, substantial and refined piece of furniture; it has large case for books and ample space for stationery.

Building Sale Price

\$8.75



CHIFFONIER

Exactly like cut—well constructed, nicely carved, beveled tilting mirror, easy working drawers; each drawer is fitted with separate lock.

Building Sale Price

\$4.98



SIDEBOARD

Exactly like cut—a very massive sideboard at a very diminutive price; the carvings are elaborate and beautiful; it has two large cabinets and large fine mirror.

Building Sale Price

\$18.50

ROOM RUGS

OIL CLOTHS

PORTIERES

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------|
| ROOM RUGS—Former price \$15—THIS WEEK..... | \$9.85 |
| ROOM RUGS—Former price \$20—THIS WEEK..... | \$12.50 |
| MATTINGS—Former price 35c—THIS WEEK..... | 22c |
| OIL CLOTHS—Former price 35c—THIS WEEK..... | 20c |
| LACE CURTAINS—Former price \$1.25—THIS WEEK..... | 75c |
| PORTIERES—Former price \$4.50—THIS WEEK..... | \$2.75 |

Artistic

Diamond Jewelry.

A. Kurtzeborn & Sons.

310 North Sixth.

Albert A. Aal Cloak Co.



We start the season by offering you your choice of 286 new stylish Suits —Sold on Broadway at \$22.50—

Monday only, choice

\$15.00

P. S.—Colors are Tans, Blacks, Navy, Browns, Royals, Covers, Homespun, Venetians

\$15 00 and Broadcloths; sizes from 32 to 44 bust.

Special Notice.

We are ready to take orders for Tailor-Made Suits under the direction of Mr. L. Grossman, formerly of Meyer-Jonassen, New York and Boston. Charges moderate. ***Satisfaction Guaranteed.***

WITH THE AID OF 
The *Pianola* 

*Any one can play upon the piano,
whether or not he knows one note
from another.*



Can be purchased

ONLY AT **BOLLMAN BROS. Co.**
Visitors Invited. 1100

OLIVE STREET.
Catalogues on Application.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY..
Gold Sling, stiletto temple, with fine lenses, \$3.00—Sale Price, \$2.00.
Gold Spring, stiletto, with fine lenses, \$3.50—Sale Price \$2.75.
Our prices are reasonable and courteous. Your eyes examined free.

CARTHY OPTICAL CO., 710 NORTH BROADWAY, Opp. Union Market.

Elma Hever of 3536 Barrett street
gave a surprise party Saturday even-
ing at the home of her mother, Mrs.
Entre Nous and Three Four's
of both of which she is a member.
The party was decorated in yellow, green
and the club colors. Among those
present were:

Messes—
 Friedrich, Helen,
 Fischer, Helen,
 Spencer, Helen,
 Felt, Helen,
 Varnhoff, Helen,
 German, Helen,
 Kalmeyer, Helen,
 Mueller, Helen,
 Knapcht, Helen.

Messes—
 Will Boehm,
 Baumeyer, Helen.

David Cose,
 J. A. Friedlander,
 E. A. McGowan,
 Walter Bryon,
 George Holmes,
 Herbert Kerschmann,
 Will Kerschmann,
 Walter Friedrich,
 Mmes.—
 O. T. Eickemanna,
 L. Bergen,
 Friederich,
 W. S.

**SERIAL HAIR
REGENERATOR.**

**The Standard
Hair Coloring.**

In clean, healthy and lasting, its application is not affected by baths. Permeates thoroughly, its standard formula, is available at the Standard and Munsingh. See application in standard and dry shade from a card. Will come on each card. Show one to

[illegible]

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

QUELTERS JACKS OF DAMAGE REPORTS TWO OIL WELLS HELPED WHEAT

They Give a Circus on Spindle Top Hill.

GOT LOOSE AND RAN AWAY

HARDER TO HANDLE THAN A DOZEN BRONCHOS.

A Gas Well That Just Gassed and Threatened to Keep the Owners From Getting Down to the Petroleum Stratum.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

BEAUMONT, Tex., March 8.—The uncertainty of Spindle Top oil wells as tame animals has been demonstrated by the wild doings of a "gasser," and the pinwheel maneuvers of a well that had been brought in, harnessed and labeled as such.

The trick done by the oil well, a gusher in the Keith-Ward tract, was something entirely new. The well was brought in three weeks ago; a lively gusher that threw a huge stream of oil about 100 feet into the air. It had been put under control all right, and the derrick removed. But it was desired to spout it for the benefit of interested parties; and as it was against the rules to turn it loose upward, or even sideways, it was decided to throw the stream to the ground at a considerable distance. A joint about six feet long and containing the gate valve was put on horizontally; to the end of it was attached an elbow opening downward at an angle.

The pipe was fixed and the gate valve of the well was begun by means of compressed air, let down into the well by a 1-inch pipe about 50 feet. Presently the stream came up with a roar; a moment later the oil stream rose, grew stronger as it flowed, and eventually began to roar with unusual pressure. Its noise became deafening.

All at once the horizontal pipe began to unscure. The back pressure against the second elbow had proved too strong, and the pipe of the threads at the main pipe was overcome.

The pipe moved slowly for just a second. Then it shot backward, and around and around, with a speed that was astounding, and threw out its spray of oil and with a violence that reminded the spectators of the antics of a giant pinwheel splitting its stream of fire.

Spit Out

the Airpipe.

Before any effort to secure the valve could possibly be made the pipe had become unscured and was sent whirling to one side. When it was out of the way the angry gusher shot the 500 feet of air pipe whirling out of the well, and away up, leaving it to tumble back as a twisted piece of iron, almost tied into bow knots.

How to stop the thing was a question that demanded immediate attention. The first plan tried was to fasten a new valve over the mouth of the gas well. But between two long scantlings, manning them with a dozen men, approaching from the seaward side, dropping the valve and proper place, and holding it down by main strength and a few men, until it could be screwed on. A dozen men volunteered instantly and they tried it.

They tried to screw the plan will probably never be tried on another well gusher. They carried out the plans exactly—until they went to slip the valve over the gusher. The gusher did the slapping. They found the men after the valve was in place in one section, some in another, for they had been pitched around without any regard for home and cattle. They even found some of the timbermen. But they have not found the valve. But they have not found it, it will probably not be worth paying a reward on. People said it was a miracle that none of the men were badly hurt. The men say so, too.

Half a day later a genius evolved a plan for slipping a 10-inch pipe, in which was an open valve, over the gusher. He did it, with the help of various assistants, and they managed to harness the gusher again.

The Well

Simply Gassed.

The gasser that got loose did not do anything out of the ordinary, except gas. It roared its volume of gas out of the bowels of the earth—500 feet down—for three days. Its gas was not nearly so devilish or monstrous than had been any other gas sent up out of Spindle Top, and there was not a sign of oil about it. The contractors were not down to the petroleum stratum, and they were puzzled for three days as to how the gas was going to persuade that gasser to let them get the rest of the way, for they did not want to stop at the gas socket, and they did not see how they were going to get past it. They had hoped to get a sign of oil, but they were going to let the gas blow at the rate of about 12,000 cubic feet of gas every 24 hours; but it showed no sign of getting weaker. They finally choked it off, after the owners had been advised to stop the well, and they are drilling farther down toward the oil stratum.

PRINCE IN A WORKHOUSE.

Has Married an American Girl, but

Got Into Trouble at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 8.—The Mexican County Workhouse confines a most distinguished prisoner. Told in his own way, and verified by investigation, the penal establishment shelters behind its barred doors no less a person than Hi Ki, prince of the Island of St. John, the most recent of the ruling family of the West Indian Isle, and heir apparent to the distinguished position his father occupies in the new possessions of the United States.

Hi Ki fell into the hands of the police, because he first fell in love with an American girl, and was married to her. Women according to Prince Hi Ki bring no luck. Hi Ki's wife, during his confinement, has been faithful to her dusky husband, and, though white herself, is not embarrassed by her union with the negro. For Hi Ki she declares with some little pride, is a prince.

Mrs. Hi Ki regrets her action in having married a man who is now in prison. She is a disconsolate woman, and she has been informed with the police that the prince himself indignantly denies the charges and asserts that he acceded his wife all the respect and attention due a woman of her station in the Island of St. John. Yesterday he received a letter from the island, enclosing a draft and a letter instructing him to make use of the money to purchase his passage home.

This is exactly what Prince Hi Ki intends to do.

LOWERED BY HER HEELS.

Mother Was Held by a Neighbor and

Rescued Baby from the Cistern.

COLUMBUS, Pa., March 8.—Mrs. John M. diers was lowered head foremost into a cistern this afternoon and held by the heels by a neighbor while she rescued her little daughter from drowning. The child, who is but 3 years old, was playing about the cistern with her brother, two years senior, and accidentally plunged into the water.

The mother, who rushed frantically for the cistern and was about to leap to her child's rescue, when a neighbor woman intervened to her to stop. The neighbor then grasped the child by the heels and lowered her to the water's edge. The little one was unconscious when her mother seized her by the hair and dragged her to the surface. She has fully recovered.

830—TO CALIFORNIA—830.

Every day (Sundays too) in March and April, via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, through Tourist Sleeper via San Antonio, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Does Experience Pay in Business

And why is it all large institutions employ Railroad men to handle their traffic?

THE ST. LOUIS-SPINDLE TOP OIL COMPANY

Has five experienced Railroad men among its original stockholders, three of whom are in its Directory.

Another Card

I have made statement that with 25 TANK CARS OF 250 BARRELS capacity I would stake my reputation on making THEM EARN \$750.00 EACH annually for this Company. This statement is made with a full realization of the slow movement of cars, particularly on the return of empties, and allowing for only one round trip per month for each car, figuring the oil f. o. b. cars, Beaumont, at 25 CENTS PER BARREL, while the state of Texas, a few days ago, closed contract for its state institutions at a price averaging 43½ CENTS PER BARREL f. o. b. cars Beaumont. Now follow me and bear in mind at the low basis figured the 25 CARS will earn \$18,750.00 PER YEAR and ONLY take from the output of our well 6250 BARRELS OF OIL each month, or a fraction over 200 BARRELS DAILY; now deduct this amount from a daily output of 40,000 BARRELS and dispose of the balance at the well's mouth at the low price of 1 CENT per barrel if you wish, and figure what THE TOTAL INCOME WILL BE annually. The result will amaze you and the total will SIMPLY ASTOUND YOU when you figure at the prevailing price of 10 CENTS PER BARREL. This is what MAKES POSSIBLE DECLARATIONS OF LARGE DIVIDENDS which are being declared almost daily by companies of LOW CAPITALIZATION.

NEVER BEFORE HAS AN OPPORTUNITY OF THIS KIND BEEN OFFERED TO MEN OF MODERATE MEANS AND THE OPPORTUNITY IS SLOWLY BUT SURELY PASSING.

One hundred shares lowest amount of stock sold.

Remit by Money Order or Drafts to L. L. CRISP, Secretary ST. LOUIS-SPINDLE TOP OIL COMPANY

Suite 75 Koken Building, 715 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Long Distance Telephone, Bell Main 1427 A.

ST. LOUIS AND BEAUMONT.

Capital Stock, \$300,000. Par Value Shares, \$1.00.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President, PHILIP A. WILSON.

Vice-President Goodfellow Shoe Co.

W. H. IERMAN, Of Rice, Stix & Co.

PETER E. WILSON, Treasurer Knapp-Stout Lumber Co.

THOMAS SHEPHERD, President Beaumont Savings Bank.

R. M. HALLOWELL, Treasurer of the Industrial Lumber Co., Beaumont, Texas.

GET DUN OR BRADSTREET AND BE CONVINCED that the high and financial standing of the officers of this company is a guarantee that the interest of an investor will be protected. The officers realize that TRANSPORTATION IS THE KEY TO THE TEXAS OIL SITUATION, and a deal is now contemplated with a large Texas syndicate that if completed will put the company on a paying basis almost immediately, and if it is not closed within the next fifteen days.

TANK CARS WILL BE ORDERED AT ONCE.

STOCK IS NOW OFFERED AT

70 Cents Per Share,

And Will Advance March 12 to 80c

Unless one of the above plans is decided upon before that date, and if so the stock will advance without notice. It will be heavy.

Remit by draft, Postal Express Money Order. Money deposited in any bank, and N. J. Skinner, Secretary Victor Oil Co., notified, will secure stock.

LACLEDE INVESTMENT COMPANY

BRUCE B. OYLER & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Suite 1215 Holland Building.

THE BEST, SAFEST AND CHEAPEST INVESTMENT IN THE MARKET.

PALESTINE OIL AND DEV. CO.

BEAUMONT, TEXAS.

2½ cents a share for a few days. Come in on the ground floor, as the stock will soon be worth ten to one at least.

THE COMPANY IS UNDER THE BEST MANAGEMENT, Having Money, Experience, Power, Energy and Success.

IT OWNS THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, FULLY PAID FOR:

1 lot on Spindle Top, surrounded by oil gushers, and 2½ acres for tankage.

1100 acres proving liberating land near Austin, Texas.

15 acres at the celebrated Abilene Refinery.

175 acres of mineral lands at the Ka' and Coal Mines.

Lease of 5000 acres of the best-known Oil Lands in Texas.

Contracts for marketing the oil now being made.

FISCAL AGENT, 1005 Olive st., 2d Floor.

Best Oil in the World.

400 acres of the Best Oil and Coal lands in the heart of the Great Oklahoma Basin.

Assured Dividend Payer.

Stock selling rapidly. Treasurer is Called State Deputy Mineral Surveyor.

The Boulder Jefferson Oil and Coal Co.

623 Mining Exchange, Denver, Colo.

D. RIDGEWAY HENDRICKS

Investment Securities.

41 WALL ST., N. Y. CITY.

Associate and Financial

Railroad and Industrial Properties of Merit.

Special facilities for

Planning, Laying Out, and Stock

Correspondence solicited.

"VERDE GRANDE"

Now at \$5 Per Share

(Will Advance to \$10 Per Share on or Before March 25), IS THE BEST INVESTMENT IN THE WORLD TODAY.

"Verde Grande" is guaranteed by twenty-five millions of dollars' worth of ore blocked out and ready for smelting.

"Verde Grande" at \$5 per share is less than one-tenth of its real value, as proven by sworn reports of reliable experts and miners.

"Verde Grande" at a depth of forty feet has just opened up a large ore body assaying a hundred dollars per ton in silver, besides being rich in gold and copper.

\$5 originally invested in Copper Queen, a near neighbor of the "Verde Grande," is now worth \$4000.

\$5 originally invested in the Verde Grande, just north of the "Verde Grande" in the same range, is now worth \$5000.

Reliable miners state that at the same stage of development "Verde Grande" is the superior to either of these great dividend payers.

\$5 invested now in the "Verde Grande" will in time buy you a house and lot.

All "Verde Grande" shares will draw large dividends sure for a lifetime.

\$5 shares in the "Verde Grande" will draw more in cash dividends than ten times that amount invested in average trust and oil stocks, as can be proven by the actual bullion deposited in its great natural vaults ready to draw against.

"Verde Grande" \$5 shares will advance to \$10 on or before March 25th, and will soon advance to \$15 per share, the allotment at that price having been made.

To miss this chance for a safe and sure investment is to neglect one's own best interests.

CALL OR ADDRESS FOR EXPERTS' REPORTS,

SUITE 802 CARLETON BUILDING, SIXTH AND OLIVE.

Get in and Get 4%

GRANITE MOUNTAIN OIL CO.

HAS DECLARED 4 PER CENT DIVIDEND, PAYABLE TO ALL STOCK-

HOLDERS OF RECORD UP TO APRIL 1st.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY YOU CAN BUY STOCK AT

10 CENTS A SHARE.

The advance in price may be made without notice. It will be heavy.

Buy now and make the profit on the advance, and receive 4 per cent on your money in 22 days. That beats bank interest.

SEE OUR FISCAL AGENT EARLY.

Granite Investment and Loan Company

Suite 216-218 Granite Block. FOURTH AND MARKET STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

FORTUNE RAPS AT MAN'S DOOR BUT ONCE!

Fortune is rapping at your door today and saying to you, you cannot become wealthy by hard daily toil, you must make use of the treasures this world gives forth. You are entitled to your share and should have it.

Fortune is saying to you that the Beaumont Oil Field is the richest spot in the world, that oil will be the fuel of the future and that a few dollars invested now in a good oil company is bound to bring you handsome returns. Others see their opportunity and are taking advantage of it, why not you?

THE VICTOR OIL CO.

Offers you an opportunity today which as surely as you let it pass, you will regret it. THE VICTOR COMPANY HAS OIL AND is marketing it. The Company owns a one-fourth interest in the Moore-Skinner Combination Well, an eight-inch gusher with a capacity of 100,000 barrels daily. Another well will be put down as soon as a sufficient stock is sold to pay for it. THE VICTOR OIL COMPANY OWNS MORE LAND ON SPINDLE TOP HILLS THAN ALL OTHER COMPANIES COMBINED. Including all of block 44, Spindle Top Heights, fifteen acres, and one tract in block 38, entirely surrounded by Gushers.

The Victor Company is an assured success, and a sure dividend payer by reason of its present daily supply of oil, 40,000 barrels, its valuable land holdings, and its competent and able Managers. (The same gentlemen that made both Gladys of Galveston and Lucky Dime Companies dividend payers in such a short time.)

The money derived from the present sale of stock will be used for the purpose of drilling a second well, building pipe lines, storage tanks, and purchasing tank cars.

THE VICTOR OIL COMPANY OFFERS A FREE TRIP TO TEXAS AND RETURN

to any person who is interested in Oil investment and who will agree to purchase \$500.00 worth of stock of the Victor Oil Co., or who can get a number of friends to invest jointly \$500.00, provided he finds everything represented by us absolutely correct. The only condition is that the money for said stock is to be deposited in your local bank, pending the trip of investigation to the Beaumont Oil Fields, the Victor Oil Co., its officers and holdings.

If, upon investigation, the conditions are found to be as represented, the purchase is to be made. If not as represented, the money to be returned in full to the parties making the deposit.

Railroad tickets will be forwarded by wire as soon as your local bank wires that your good faith deposit has been made.

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO WAIT.

The allotment we have to offer will shortly be subscribed, and the subscription books will be closed, we advise you to buy at once.

Capital Stock only \$200,000. PAR VALUE SHARES 10 CENTS, full paid, non-assessable.

50 shares, \$5.00, a least amount sold.

For further particulars, Prospectus and stock, call on or address

NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND BEAUMONT SECURITY & OIL INVESTMENT CO.

147 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Or N. J. SKINNER, Secretary Victor Oil Co., Levy Building, Galveston, Tex.

Remit by draft, Postal Express Money Order. Money deposited in any bank, and N. J. Skinner, Secretary Victor Oil Co., notified, will secure stock.

Dividend-Paying Stocks.

The Birmingham-Beaumont Oil & Transportation Company.

Capital, \$300,000.

\$120,000 Stock in the Treasury.

Will declare a dividend of

5% April 1st.

We have a small allotment of this stock for sale at Fifteen Cents per share, full paid and non-assessable.

MECHEM, CAMERON & CO., BANKERS.

40 Wall Street, New York.

ST. LOUIS AGENTS:

SECURITY B. E. INVESTMENT AND LOAN CO., Chemical Building.

OIL MAP FREE.

If you are interested in the history of the oil industry, also Official Geological Oil Maps of the Pacific Coast and Colorado, in color. Worth one dollar. Free by stamp.

THE KENDRICK PROMOTION CO., Exchange Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Silver Dime Oil Co.'s Stockholders.

Special Notice!

The price of stock has been advanced from

10c to 15c per share,

to take effect at once, at which price a limited amount will be sold, before the next advance.

Monthly Dividend No. 3 of 2 per cent has been declared, payable April 1, 1902.

Silver Dime Oil Co.

Trust Bldg., Galveston, Texas.

1000

prince and his suite had gone to the Wal-
port, the prince consented to receive the
ra.
"I love to hear the old American plan-

THE BIGGEST STORE IN THE BIGGEST CITY OF

THE GREAT LOUISIANA PURCHASE

53d Birthday

Tomorrow, March 10th

WHEN, AS USUAL, WE SHALL MAKE A GRAND DISPLAY OF SPRING GOODS IN EVERY DEPT., TO WHICH WE INVITE ALL ST. LOUIS AND OTHERS WITHIN REACH OF BARR'S BY RAIL.

Our Millinery Opening

Advanced on account of the early Easter, will occur

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,

March 11th, 12th and 13th.

When we shall be proud to show you the beautiful Hats made for us by the most famous Parisian milliners.

New Household Linens.

New patterns from every linen-producing country in the world—England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Austria and our own United States of America.

Our department display tomorrow will be one of the prettiest in the house. Don't fail to pay it a visit. Indeed, a housekeeper will be tempted to spend all her money right here.

New Towels, with scalloped ends, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 each.

Round Table Cloths, for round tables, embroidered edges, \$15.00 each.

30 new patterns in 72-inch wide Table Linen, \$1.00 per yard; Napkins to match, \$3.50 per dozen.

Hemstitched Sets, 2 yards to 4 yards long, \$5.00 to \$25.00 per set.

10,000 dozen Napkins, all new patterns, from \$1.00 to \$7.50 per dozen.

Just in, a full line of John S. Brown's fine Cloths, large sizes, 10-4x10-4 up to 10-4x20-4; Napkins to match, all new patterns, every pattern like a picture.

SPECIALS

200 French Linen Sets, 1 Cloth, 1 dozen Napkins.

2 yards by 2 yards, \$2.00 per set.

2 yards by 2 1/2 yards, \$2.50 per set.

2 yards by 3 yards, \$3.00 per set.

200 Union Linen Pillow Cases, for large Pillows, 25x35, 50c a pair.

100 Union Linen Pillow Cases, for large Pillows, 25x35, 50c a pair.

Round Table Cloths, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$15.00 to \$20.00 each.

400 yards Barnsley Toweling, 19 1/2c, 50c, 1.00 per yard; these are the best goods made.

Embroideries.

Anything daintier or more exquisitely beautiful than the embroideries of 1902, it is impossible to imagine. One visiting our anniversary display will experience the same degree of pleasure as when examining a fine collection of gems or pictures, so strongly does this beautiful department appeal to refined taste.

Our Special Display of High-Class Novelties—These embroideries were manufactured especially for Barr's. The designs are novel and own direct importation, and duplicates cannot be seen elsewhere. Novelties will be shown in Swiss and Nainsook Sets, Swiss-Nainsook, all-overs for shirt waists, new ribbon inserting, ribbon band inserting, Batiste appliques in ecru and white.

SPECIAL FOR NEXT WEEK.

22-inch wide Nainsook All-Over Embroidery, \$1.15 value, for 85c yard.

22-inch wide Nainsook All-Over Embroidery, \$1.35 value, for \$1.25 yard.

22-inch Vail and Swiss All-Over Effect, \$2.75 value, for \$1.65 yard.

20-inch Black-on-White All-Over Embroidery, \$1.65 value, for 90c yard.

20-inch Batiste All-Over Embroidery, \$1.85 value, for \$1.12 yard.

6-inch wide Swiss and Nainsook Embroidery, 27c value, for 15c yard.

4-inch wide Gimpure Band Trimming, 37c value, for 18c yard.

4-inch wide Gimpure Band Trimming, 27c value, for 15c yard.

20-inch wide Gimpure Net All-Over Material, 65c value, for 25c yard.

On sale Monday, most of these fine Nainsook and Swiss Embroideries; also a lot of Hand-Finished Embroideries, all manufacturers' short lengths, the best bargains in fine embroidery ever sold at one-half regular prices.

Our Spring Opening of Infants' Wear.

Infants' short colored Dresses, in gingham and lawns, from 50c to \$1.75.

Infants' open short white Dresses, the best selected line we have ever shown, from 50c to \$15.00.

Infants' "Princess" Dress, made of imported Persian Dimities, handsomely trimmed with embroidery, lace and ribbon, \$2.25.

Infants' Caps, mull or silk, plain, corded or lace trimmed, from 50c to \$5.00.

Infants' mull Bonnets, corded or embroidered trimmed, from 50c to \$5.00.

Infants' long Cloak, made of white brilliantine, "the latest novelty," from \$6.75, \$8.50 to \$11.25.

Infants' "P. K." Box Reefers, a full assortment of novelties, handsomely trimmed, from \$4.95 to \$12.00.

Infants' Cloth Reefers, all the new spring shades, from \$3.75 to \$10.00.

N. B.—All Dresses, Cloaks and Reefers above quoted are for ages 1, 2, 3 years, and found in Muslin Underwear Department.

Ladies' Neckwear, Veilings, Laces and Dress Trimmings.

Our import lines this year are from Nottingham, Lyons, Calais, Plouen, St. Gall and Brussels, and the most popular of these are the Fillet or Square Mesh, Point Venise, Irish Crochet, Arabian Escorial, Point d'Alencon, Oriental, Normandy Vals, Duchesse, Point Paris and La Tosen Vals.

These are shown in effects of Medallions, Motifs, Serpentine and straight bands for trimming the waist and skirt flounce, with all-overs to match for entire waist.

Pilet Band Laces 1 1/2 to 12 inches wide, 15c to \$4.75 per yard.

18-inch All-Over Laces to match, in white, cream and ecru, \$1.00 to \$10.00 a yard.

Venetian Applique Laces, 1 1/2 to 6 inches wide, at 15c, 25c, 35c, 45c, 55c, 65c, 75c, 85c to \$2.00 per yard.

18-inch All-Over Laces to match, at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.75 to \$7.50 per yard.

White Irish Crochet Lace, 1 1/2 to 6 inches wide, in Medallion, Flower and Leaf designs, to separate, at 25c to \$2.50 per yard.

All-overs to match, at \$1.50 to \$5.00 per yard.

White Applique Batiste Bands, 1 1/2 to 10 inches wide, at 35c, 45c, 55c, \$1.25, \$1.45 to \$2.50 per yard.

All-overs to match at \$2.10 to \$7.50 per yard.

La Tosca and Normandy Vals in Sets, complete, in straight and serpentine bands, with the edges to match, at 1 1/2 to 6 inches wide, 10c to \$1.50 per yard.

All-overs to match, 50c to \$1.50 per yard.

A special line of Turn-over Top Collars of Linen Batiste, Swiss and Madras, white and ecru, embroidered in colors, at 1 1/2c to 50c each.

Ruffs of Liberty Silk, Mousseline de Soie and Chiffon, full box and flaring, according plated ends, in black or black-and-white, at \$1.00 to \$15.00 each.

New line of Novelty Veilings, at 25c to \$2.50 per yard.

Barr's Picture Department.

Colored engravings framed in polished wood frames, size 10x12—Opening Price 50c.

Genuine etchings, framed in narrow gilt frames, fancy corners and 2-inch white mats; size 10x12—Opening Price 50c.

Genuine etchings, framed in 3-inch green oak frames, size 14x22—Opening Price \$1.75.

Colored photos, framed in heavy gilt frames, mounted in green mats; size 10x12—Opening Price \$1.50.

Engravings framed in narrow gilt frames, with fancy corners; 3-inch white mats; size 10x12—Opening Price \$1.50.

Colored photos, framed in fancy ornamented gilt frames; size 10x12—Opening Price \$1.50.

Patric, framed in Florentine gold frames, heavy beveled white mats; size 10x12—Opening Price \$2.00.

Genuine oil painting in fancy gold frames and shadow box; size 12x12; regular \$5 value—Opening Price \$1.50.

Large and choice collection of oil paintings. These paintings are made by some of the best living artists. See the beautiful assortment.

Barr's Cut-Glass Department.

Cut-glass Berry Bowls, 7-inch Nason pattern—Opening Price, \$3.50.

Elegant cut-glass Nappy, 6-inch, Saxony pattern—Opening Price, \$2.75.

Handsome cut-glass Sugar and Cream—large size—Opening Price, \$5.75.

Beautiful cut-glass Water Bottle; Maccon pattern—Opening Price, \$3.50.

Elegant cut-glass Wine Decanters; Maccon pattern—Opening Price, \$2.50.

Cut-glass Sugar Shakers; prim pattern; sterling silver tops—Opening Price, 50c.

Beautiful cut-glass Olive Dishes; Servia pattern—Opening Price, \$1.50.

Handsome cut-glass Ice Tub and Tray; Nashville pattern—Opening Price, \$7.50.

Beautiful cut-glass 7-inch Nappy; Metropolitan pattern—Opening Price, \$2.50.

Elegant cut-glass Water Bottle; Oregon pattern—Opening Price, \$3.50.

Handsome cut-glass Spoon Holder; Mascot pattern—Opening Price, \$4.50.

Handsome cut-glass Flower Vase; Primrose pattern—Opening Price, \$3.50.

Barr's China Department.

We are showing big selections of Dinner Sets.

Dinner Set; English Porcelain; beautiful green, Grecian border; consisting of 112 useful pieces, \$2.95.

Beautiful English Porcelain Dinner Set; newly decorated border of green, lavender or brown; gold edges; consisting of 112 pieces, \$11.50.

English Porcelain Dinner Set; green floral decoration, with scroll and gold tracing; consisting of 112 pieces, \$11.50.

Dinner Set; Royal Austrian china; beautiful rose decoration, with gold-traced handles; consisting of 101 pieces, \$14.50.

Limoges China Dinner Set; dainty decorations, blue or pink hyacinths, with stippled gold handles; consisting of 101 pieces, \$15.50.

China Dinner Set; decoration, pink roses and lilacs; gold tracing; set consisting of 101 useful pieces, \$15.50.

Limoges Dinner Set; beautiful pink roses, with stippled gold handles; set consisting of 101 pieces, \$15.50.

Dinner Set; select English porcelain, dainty decoration of pink flowers and gold tracing; set consisting of 101 pieces, \$15.50.

Barr's Toilet Set Department.

All new goods; latest patterns and decorations.

Toilet set, select English porcelain, undecorated; decoration; pink, green or blue; 10 pieces, \$2.50.

Toilet set, fancy shape, neatly decorated, pink or green flowers, including large jar; 12 pieces, \$5.00.

Beautiful Toilet Set; American porcelain; pink, green or blue tinting, with rich gold tracing; 12 pieces, \$7.50.

Toilet set, entirely new shapes; beautiful blue, celeste or green tinting, violet decoration; large jar; set consisting of 12 pieces, \$10.75.

Toilet set; American porcelain; fancy shape; beautiful floral decoration; pink blue or green tinting; set consisting of 12 pieces, \$3.50.

Beaded Bags At "Notions" Dept.

A Genuine Bargain for Opening Day.

500 Beaded Bags, all shapes and sizes, with chateleine attachments, steel or jet, positively worth \$1.50 to \$3.50; Monday only, each..... 95c

New Fans.

Many novelties will be displayed in our Fan Department. Don't fail to see them. Fans of all kinds, at the lowest prices.

Cloak and Suit Department.

This department has been thoroughly stocked with handsome, rich garments for our spring opening display. All styles carried in this great department are confined to us for St. Louis, and hence do not become "common." All of the high-class garments come "only one of a style," and duplicates will not be ordered, thus insuring our customers "complete exclusiveness."



New "Coffee Coats," sketched at Barr's.

COSTUMES.

Magnificent creations from Europe and New York, of Lace, Organdie, Point d'Esprit, Crepe du Chine, Net and Linen—all perfect models of the dressmaker's art and only one garment of a style—

\$275 down

TAILOR SUITS.

Superb styles in these popular garments—all materials are represented—Etamine Cloths in both the Mistral and Veille Weaves, Cheviots, Broadcloths, Venetians, Homespuns, new Basket Weaves—all colors—

innumerable styles—prices

\$100 down

SILK AND ETAMINE COATS.

The new "Coffee" Coats, in Silk and Etamine, are shown in great profusion—also new styles in full length Silk Coats for evening wear—prices

\$150 down

DRESS SKIRTS.

Swell Dress Skirts in all materials—Silk, Etamine Cloth and Net—many new and perfect styles, including the popular "Gibson" and "Serpentine"—

effects—all prices, from.....

\$60 down

SILK WAISTS.

This department is bright with new creations in Silk Waists, all materials—Taffeta, Peau de Soie, Moire, Louisine and Crepe du Chine—all colors, including beautiful evening shades—

prices from.....

\$35 down

Men's Furnishings.

Will Give Some Special Opening Bargains.

120 dozen Men's Madras Negligee Shirts, with one pair link cuffs to match, made to fit as well as any \$1.00 shirt in the market; opening price, 50c each.

300 dozen Men's French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, worth 75c; opening price, 50c each.

Barr's are showing the very latest styles in Men's Silk Neckwear, narrow Four-in-Hand, Imperials, Bats, Ticks, Strings and Shield Bows, at 25c and 50c each.

Pretty Things for Easter Taken at Art Goods Section.

We have just received the new Gibson Pillows in tinted browns, complete to put pillow in, price \$2.00 each.

The Flora Bell Round Tops, for sofa pillow tops, in 12 different designs, price \$1.00 each.

The new Stamped Turn-Over Collars, in all shades of linen, also white; price 50c each.

The new Tapestry Squares, used for small table covers or pillow tops; price 25c and 50c each.

The Topsy-Turvy Rag Doll, just the doll for small children; price \$1.25.

The new tinted Table Covers and Centers on the brown linen, in floral, fruit and Oriental designs; price 75c each.



Shirt Waists.

Ladies' Laundered Shirt Waists, in every variety and style, the most complete line in the city now open and ready to sell.

Ladies' Shirt Waists, "Gibson" effect, in White, "P. K." or "Canvas," in prices \$2.50, \$2.75, \$2.99 up to \$3.75.

Ladies' Shirt Waists, fine white stripes or figured madras, from \$1.85 to \$3.00.

Ladies' Shirt Waists, fine white "Paris Muslin," "India Linen" and "Silk Mulls," all handsomely trimmed with lace and embroidery, the most exclusive novelties, in prices from \$1.50 to \$15.00.

Ladies' colored stripe Lawn Waists, large sailor collar, with white chemise, ages 10 to 16 years, price \$1.75.

Misses' colored Madras Shirt Waists, in dainty stripes of pink or blue, 85c.

New Silks in Vogue

For Spring and Summer of 1902.

Unusual preparation has been made in Barr's Silk Department for the spring and summer season of 1902. The foreign and domestic markets have been scoured for the newest fabrics in the silk business. A comparison of values will demonstrate that Barr's are selling the best manufacturers' goods at lower prices than can be obtained elsewhere.

A complete showing of Foulard Silks, Printed Twills and Satins, 50c to \$1.50. Black Silk Grenadines, exclusive patterns, \$1.00 to \$5.00. English, Tussore and Shantung Silks, plain and fancy. Novelty Silk in a variety of refined designs. Too many weaves and styles to describe.

SPECIAL VALUES ARE:

24-inch Printed Satin Foulard, newest coloring and styles, 50c; worth 75c.

27-inch Black Taffeta Silk, 65c; worth 85c.

27-inch Black Tourist Cloth, 85c; worth \$1.10.

36-inch Black Peau de Soie, \$1.25; worth \$1.50.

Wash Fabrics That Are as Handsome and Fashionable as Silks.

Not a manufacturer of fine washable textiles is missing in this superb collection at Barr's. Each has sent his choicest novelties, his best productions. The enormous orders placed have won price concessions that justify us in marking our goods lower than the same qualities can be purchased for elsewhere.

100 pieces Double Warp Cheviots, elegant patterns for men's shirts, boys' waists and ladies' petticoats; 50c a yard.

100 pieces finest imported Madras, 22 inches wide, and in Barr's exclusive color combinations; 25c a yard.

40 new shades in 36-inch Belgian Linen Butting, just imported for fifty-third anniversary; 50c a yard.

400 pieces imported English Madras specialties for Shirt Waists, white ground, white, black, blue and pink figures and stripes; 30c a yard.

100 pieces 22-inch Primrose Batiste, 22 inches wide, copied from last season's finest Swiss Muslins; 15c a yard.

500 pairs 22-inch imported Oxford; finest goods for Shirt Waists and Shopping Suits, exclusive styles; 25c a yard.

100 pieces Silk Mousseline, Swiss Muslin, Silk Tulle and other high-class novelties, just opened for this opening; prices range from 50c to \$2.00 a yard.

Glove Styles for 1902.

The accented note which makes or mars a costume is the gloves worn with it. Our stock is now very complete in lines we describe. For evening the favorite glove is of lace kid, so soft and flexible that it molds itself to the hand perfectly.

Glacé kid has won favor almost to the exclusion of the beautiful, but frail Suede, the single exception being to white Suede in long lengths. Evening colors principally favored are white, primrose and pearl, with three clasps, kid covered and set in a narrow rim of gold. Elbow and shoulder length gloves are usually white or black.

Street Gloves may be characterized as light, medium and heavy, in weight and Suede divides popularity with Glacé, the light ones for visiting, the heavier for shopping and general outing wear. One clasp is considered sufficient. The Suedes come in castor, tan, pearl, brown, gray, etc., and have only the lightest lines of stitching on the back.

On account of the storm East 8 large cases of gloves were delayed, giving another opportunity for getting Dent's, Fowne's and P. Centemeri & Co.'s Kid Gloves at less than one-half prices.

Ladies' Gloves, all styles, colors and sizes, light or heavy weights, for street or dress wear, Glacé or Suede—choice at..... 89c

MEN'S GLOVES—Genuine goods, stamped by the makers, and they stamp them "samples" so we can sell them at less than import prices.

The first choice, including all the best grades of Pique, Piqueam, street or driving gloves, in cape, castor, chevrete, regal buck, reindeer, welbeck, etc., \$1.25 pair.

Those that are not quite as desirable for some slight reason—maybe color, style or soil, but as good to the wearer as ever—\$1.00 pair.

Upholstery and Curtain Dept. Third Floor.

Opening week in our Curtain Department is always interesting. Perhaps the best of the news from this floor will be found in the following special quotations on articles you will be in need of in the next few weeks. ALL SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK.

25 pairs Ruffled Swiss Curtains, 3 yards long, well made, worth \$1.35; at, per pair, 85c.

100 pairs Ruffled Swiss Curtains, with Lace Insertion and Lace on outer edge of ruffle, at, per pair, \$1.20.

100 pairs Finest Net Curtains, Lace Insertion and Lace on outer edge of ruffle, at, per pair, \$1.50.

100 pairs Ruffled Net Curtains, with wide Torchon Lace Insertion and lace on outer edge of ruffle, at, per pair, \$2.00.

Two Specials in Portieres.

Tapestry Portieres, fringed top and bottom, beautiful designs, with coloring, value \$2.50; this week at, per pair, \$2.25.

Extra quality Tapestry Portieres, heavy fringe top and bottom, all this season's styles, value \$3.00; this week, per pair, \$2.75.

Ruffled Muslins for Curtains, 36 inches wide, with lace on outer edge of ruffle, regular \$2.00 and 25c value; this week, 15c.

Lacy Door Panels, Arabian effect, on good, heavy net, size 36x44, worth \$2.50 each; Monday, 50c.

Japanese Fire Screens; Monday, each, 15c.

Outside Door Mats, good brush; Monday, each, 10c.

MAY ROBSON'S OWN LIFE STORY

Actress Who, Without Training,
Just Happened.

AWKWARDNESS MADE A HIT

SINCE THEN SHE HAS TRAVELED
UPON THIS CHARACTERISTIC.

A Spelli Told Story of How a Young
Widow With Pluck Made Her Way
in the Theatrical World in
Spite of Ignorance.

MISS MAY ROBSON.

May Robson will be in St. Louis at the
Olympic this week.

May Robson is an actress who may be
said to have happened. She went on the
stage without any training and made a hit
because she was so awkward. She is now
the chief comedienne with "The Messenger
Boy." Her story, told in her own words,
is interesting.

"I was a young widow," she said, "with
several children to take care of. I was
born in Australia, and had a sister in Eng-
land, but it didn't strike me as the proper
thing for me and my family to live with
her. I was in New York when my misfor-
tune overtook me. We had to be taken
care of. I had to do something. I had been
well educated, could speak French fluently,
could sing a little, and play, and paint—do
a little of everything. In fact, one day I
took some little water colors down to Ti-
ffany's. They thought they could sell them.
I got a dozen for the smaller size and a
little more for larger ones. By working
ever moment until the light faded I could
make, possibly, \$5 a day. This gave us
bread and butter, but the butter wasn't very
thick. After a time they suggested at Ti-
ffany's. They thought they could sell them.
Friends found me pupils among well known
and wealthy New Yorkers, but the remun-
eration was not any too magnificent. How-
ever, these people whom I met that way
have always stayed by me, and have been
kind, good, helpful friends. I have never
lost them. One day I was toddling home
from Tiffany's, when I looked up and saw
a sign over an office on Broadway. Sim-
mons & Brown, Theatrical Agency. 'Huh,'
said I to myself, 'I just wonder, now, if I
couldn't act.' Since I started to do art
work I had lost two of my children. It
was a forlorn little figure that went in to
call on Messrs. Simmons and Brown. I was
in deep mourning, of course.

I walked up to the dining stairs and went
into a room at the top of the building. There
were photographs all over the wall, and a
little iron cage.

Inside the cage were the managers.
Outside were a lot of girls sitting around
listening to a little Frenchman, who, in
broken English and a scattering of French
was trying to tell them something. Do
you remember the first Hanlon brothers?

Hanlon Took

Her on Trial.

"Well, he was one of the Hanlon brothers,
anyway. The show was made up of the
entire family, brothers and sisters and sis-
ters-in-law and all different kinds of people
that belong to families, you understand.
As all the other women were seated, I
also took a chair at the end of the line.
After a while I felt that I wasn't any too
thing sitting there when I could help the
little Frenchman out. So I said to him in
his own language that I would be happy
to act as interpreter. Such joy! Such ec-
stasy of extreme grief! Such sublime relief
and happiness! So I listened to what he
had to say and then I told the girls that
his company was in gross need of a young
woman to play the part of a little French
widow. Good dialect was necessary, and
vivacity. One was a Juliet actress, and
couldn't do dialect, and one by the little
Frenchman and his widow were declined.
After a time the managers and Hanlon
went into the cage and called me in too.
Mr. Hanlon said:

"Why couldn't you play the part? You
look it. You know French. The very one
I told him I'd try. I had one night to
learn the part and was to meet them
at the forty-second street depot the next
day. I took the manuscript and learned
the whole business, cue and all.

"What did I know about cues?"
"I didn't know anything. I sat up all
that night and studied. I was there on
time. I was introduced first to one Han-
lon and his wife. Then to another Han-
lon and his wife. There were nine of them
all told. I believe. Each one was seated
over the head of the first Hanlon. They
talked around and all fell over the Han-
lon No. 1's necktie, and there was wild re-
joicing. I was very proud of myself. I
thought myself extremely clever and aw-
fully nice. Just before the train was ready
to start one of the men looked wise and
said:

"What part did you play last?"
"What part did I play last?" I repeated
to myself. "Yes, what part?" There was
nothing to do but confide. I never played
any part," said I, and the cat was out of
the bag.

"The rejecting suddenly changed to wild
lamentations.
"She's never been on the stage," said
one, wringing his hands.
"Horrible, horrible! She's never been on
the stage," said the other.
"Im-poss-e-ble!" said my first Mr. Han-
lon.

"What did I do then? I picked off home.
What did you think I did?"
"Next day, back I went to Simmons &
Brown," continued Miss Robson.
"What are you here for?" they asked

"Good reasons," said I. "They didn't take
me. Then I told him all about it.
"Let me give you a little advice, my
eddie," he suggested. "Don't tell the next
one. It's fair, all right. Just get around it
somehow. Now here's another chance for
you. You take this part and go down to the
theater and rehearse. Do what you see oth-
ers do. I went. The part was that I
shall never forget. My name was Diamond.
I was a young girl, so good and sweet and
heavy. You know, the dear, heavenly
maiden in the "Come Along Jesse" plays?
You may don't like those "Come Along
Jesse" plays.

"Well, I hated Diamond. The more I
rehearsed the more I thought of her.
Finally, just before the play was to go on,
they called on a girl to run in as a scullery
maid, throw down some wood and run
away. The role was not mentioned on the
program because it wasn't of enough ac-
count. The girl couldn't play it, or didn't
want to. I said to Mr. Vincent: 'Let some-
body else play Diamond. I could do that
body else.' I knew I could. He said I could
not be spared, but might double parts.

OUR TENTH ANNIVERSARY and SPRING OPENING CELEBRATION!

TO-MORROW MORNING, MARCH 10, we celebrate the greatest event in our history, our Tenth Anniversary in business and our Grand Spring Opening Sale. The people of St. Louis know the progress we have made. Commencing in a small 3-story building at 1102 Olive street, we now have the largest and most beautiful Furniture and Carpet Store in this country. We earnestly hope and ask our friends and the public of St. Louis and vicinity to come and help us celebrate this event. We heartily welcome you.

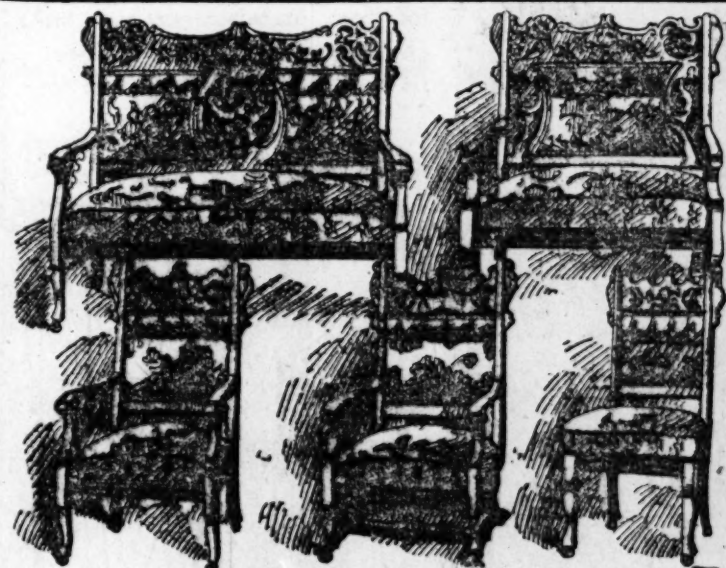
Eleven floors of the most magnificent display of Furniture and Household Goods ever placed in any building, expressly selected for the spring trade, at positively the lowest prices and easy monthly payments to suit anybody.

The progress we have
made is the best proof
of honorable business
methods.

This
handsome
Souvenir
Free to
All.

This handsome Cut-Glass
Flower Vase, beautiful
shaded blue color, given
free to each and every
caller as a remembrance of
our Tenth Ann-
iversary. You will
appreciate this.
Very hand-
some—
FREE TO ALL.

PROGRESS
1892-1902



OUR TENTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.
This handsome 5-piece Parlor Suite, good
upholstery and rich frame, only \$16.75

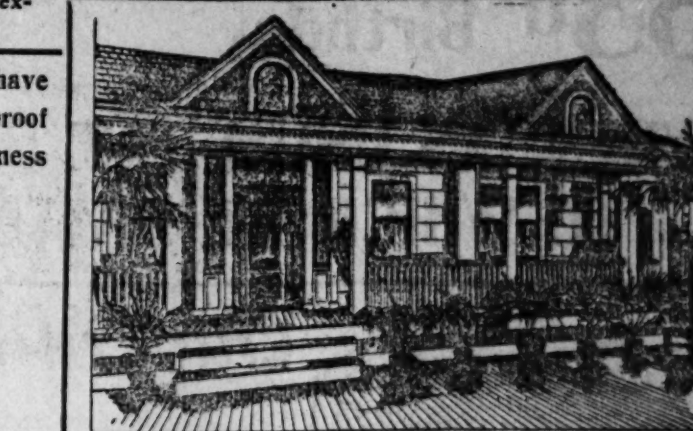


TENTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.
This nice Enamel Bed, with first-
class cotton-top mattress and all-
wire springs, complete for

\$7.50



Tenth Anniversary Sale.
This handsome Willow
Rocking, very comfort-
able, only \$2.95



OUR REFURNISHED COTTAGE

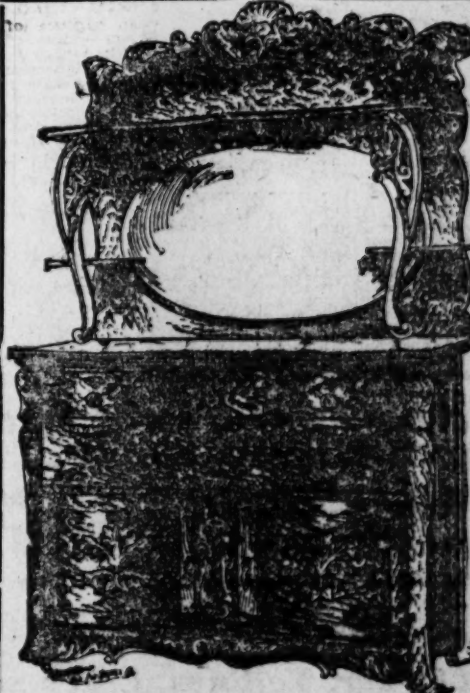
Words can not express the beauty we have added to the Cottage on
our third floor. It has been newly and richly decorated with the latest
and up-to-date designs. There is nothing in this country that can equal
it, and is worth going hundreds of miles to see. It was handsome last
year, but nothing compared to its beauty now. Everybody invited and
welcome at all times. A good lesson to those intending matrimony
and going housekeeping.



TENTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.
This large and late style Dress-
er, any finish, diamond or
round shape French Chair
Mirror, only \$8.75



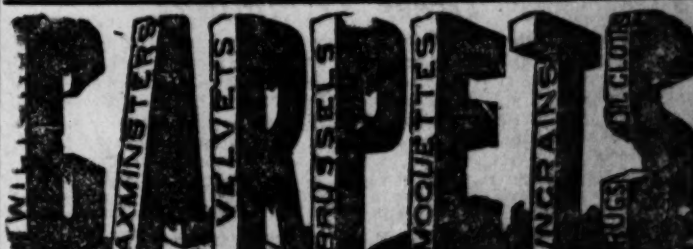
10th Anniversary Sale.
This beautiful Reception Chair
upholstered seat, only \$1.98



TENTH
ANNIVERSARY
SALE

This very hand-
some
Oak
Sideboard,
polish finish,
oval
French glass,
a great bargain,
only

\$9.75

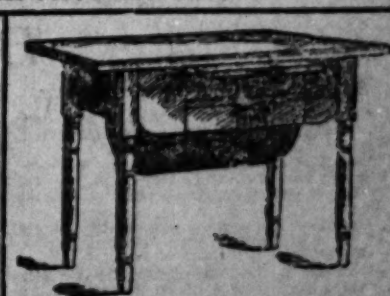


GREAT GAINS IN OUR LARGE CARPET DEPARTMENT.
Brussels Rugs, room size, only \$3.75
Large Ingrain Art Squares, only \$3.50
Handsome Brussels Carpets only (per yard) \$3.50
Rich Ingrain Carpets only (per yard) \$3.50
Handsome Lace Carpets, pair \$1.50

PORTIERES, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUM.
Blissell Carpet Sweeper gives FREE to all purchasers of Carpets.



TENTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.
This Buggy only \$3.00
See our large line.



TENTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.
This up-to-date Kitchen
Table Cabinet,
only \$2.85



TENTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.
This pretty Velvet-
Covered Couch, only \$5.50



TENTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.
Beautiful Hassocks, only 10c each.



GOLDMAN BROS

1102-1104-1106 OLIVE ST.

"But, Miss Robson," said one of her
auditors, "you're an awfully pretty woman.
Now, honest infor, don't you have to get
into those fearful make-ups for which you
are famous?"
"I can't play without them. They are a
sort of mask. Do you suppose that I
may Robson I could appear in 'The Mes-
senger Boy' with a white make-up on my
black corsets showing through? No!"

shuffled on slowly and awkwardly. I never
blinked an eye, just looked stupid and said,
"I dropped the wood and shuffled back the
same way. Another character had the line,
"Tilly, can't you hurry?" and with an
said it I stopped slowly, never broke the
placed stupidity of my face, and answered,
"I is hurryin' and went on slower than
ever. The gallery howled for Tilly. My
make-up alone was enough. I had to ap-
pear the next moment, and this time I was
supposed to carry in a pan of biscuits and
a teapot. So I kept my fingers playing on
the pan, as if they were getting burnt, you
know, and shuffled on the same way. The
play stopped while Tilly was cheered and
hurrahed for. The next day the papers
sent around to ask who played the part.
The next week the role was written in
and I wasn't Diamond any more, thank
heaven. When Mr. Vincent told me to take
the curtain call I didn't know what he
meant. I just walked out to the stage cen-
ter and sat down with that same stupid
expression. Of course at every
performance they howled everything they
could to make me laugh, but I never
cracked a smile. I knew what I could
do. I was Diamond. I was the "Come Along
Jesse" drama. I can't stand them."

MISSING GROOM DID NOT RETURN

NO WEDDING AT YOUNG RES-
DENCE IN WEBSTER GROVES.

HIS ABSENCE A MYSTERY

Deserted Bride Left Her Home to Seek
Solace With Friends in
St. Louis.

Miss Lizzie Young was to have been married at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Young, in Webster Groves, last night. But the wedding did not take place.

William H. Epps, the bridegroom, disappeared ten days ago and the funeral passed without any word of explanation from him as to his whereabouts or the reasons for his departure.

In the comfortable little home on the west side of the road, three-quarters of a block north of the Missouri Pacific station, there was only silence and gloom last night, where it had been planned to feast and make merry over a nuptial celebration.

The deserted bride was not there. She went to St. Louis Friday to seek solace at the home of a friend.

The Young family are old residents of Webster Groves. Mr. Young is a retired contractor. Epps arrived in Webster two years ago and secured a position as foreman in a livery stable. He became a boarder at the Young household.

Miss Young, who is a bookkeeper and cashier in a Webster Groves store, listened to his story of love. Their engagement was announced and the wedding was set for last night. Miss Young resigned her position to make arrangements for her wedding.

Ten days ago Epps surprised his employers by also resigning his position. He said nothing to them of his intentions, but to some of his associates he said he was going to quit the livery.

The only reason that Epps is known to have given was that he did not wish to marry Miss Young. He said he was not in love with her and that he was going to leave her. He wished to establish a home of his own. He is said to have declared, and his fiancée preferred to live with her parents.

Nothing was heard of Epps in Webster Groves since the day he resigned. He is about 27 years of age, medium height and has a brown mustache.

Miss Young is a few years his senior.

SOPHOMORES LOST IN DEBATE

Hitherto Invincible East Side High
School Boys Are Beaten by
Forensic Freshmen.

The hitherto invincible sophomores of the East St. Louis High School met their first defeat Friday afternoon when they were beaten in debate by the freshmen of their school.

The "sophas" are the champion football and basketball players, but when it came to a war of words the freshest of the institution was one of the three who caused their defeat.

Not that the "sophas" couldn't talk; they gave their speeches well, but the "freshies" beat them in both delivery and argument—at least, so decided the judges.

The question debated was "Resolved, that the United States could own and operate the telephone and telegraph systems."

Charles Haus, Kelson Cannady and Arthur Van Cleave, sophomores, spoke for the affirmative. Charles Webb, Philip Lehman and Thomas Samuel, freshmen, upheld the negative.

Frederick W. Kraft, J. W. Bartholomew and Martin D. Kavanagh, judges, said the sophomores won the debate.

The debate was preceded by a speech from Principal Charles L. Manier.

The boys on both sides spoke clearly and well. The work done by Charles Webb was especially commendable. He is a little athlete and can never help his class in athletic contests. For that reason he exerted every effort to win the debate. When the decision of the judges was announced, the big sophomores ran to the stage and lifted little Charlie to their shoulders and headed a triumphal procession down the aisle.

930—TO CALIFORNIA—\$30.

Every day (Sundays too) in March and April, via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, Through Tourist Sleeper via San Antonio to Los Angeles and San Francisco every Tuesday.

QUARRYMEN STRUCK TWICE.

The First Time Bambrick-Bates Co.
Granted Advance.

Charles Kunsmüller, secretary of the Bambrick-Bates Construction Co., stated to the Post-Dispatch yesterday the company's position in regard to the strike of quarrymen in its employ.

"On April 15, 1931," said Mr. Kunsmüller, "the quarrymen struck for an advance of 25 cents an hour and for a nine-hour day. The strike lasted five weeks, and the company granted the increase in wages, but the ten-hour day continued."

"Under the advance which we granted to the men they made 20 and 25 cents an hour. Their agreement with the company was that they would get all the quarry workers in line on the scale agreed on. This they failed to accomplish."

"A short time ago our men demanded another advance in pay, this time of five cents an hour, which would bring their wages up to 25 and 30 cents an hour. We declined to grant their request, and they struck on March 1."

NO HUMBLED HERE.

St. Louis Indorsement Is What Counts
With The St. Louis Public.

You can't fool the public all the time. They will find you out at last. Every time a man is fooled. Another skeptic is made. Many the remedy that makes the skeptic.

Because it fails to keep its promises. Doan's Kidney Pills bring renewed reward.

They cure the skeptic. Plenty of proof of this at home. St. Louis proof for St. Louis people.

Mr. John Eschbacher, living at 1220 South Sixth street, employed as baker at Freund Baking Co., says: "I had backache and sometimes very severe for 18 months. In addition to that, other symptoms of kidney complaint were very manifest. Once in a while the pain in my back was so intense that I was almost compelled to stop work. It struck me when reading a statement about Doan's Kidney Pills that they might help me, so I went to the Wolf-Wilson Drug Co. for a box. I continued the treatment until the aching stopped and other annoyances due to either excited or weakened kidneys disappeared."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

SPRING OPENING SALE

Lace Curtains.
800 Manufacturers' Samples of Nottingham, Scotch and French Guipure Lace Curtains—2 yards long and 50 to 60 inches wide—worth if full-length curtains up to \$2.50 a pair—many pieces to match—Monday on our third floor, each..... **15c**

Men's Neckwear.
200 dozen new Silk Neckties, including tecks, large imperials and reversible four-in-hands—a very attractive lot, in the most fashionable colorings and shapes for spring wear—would be excellent values at 50c, but as a Special Opening Sale Bargain we offer you choice..... **25c**

Fancy Allovers.
An entire table covered with Remnants of beautifully shirred, tucked, hemstitched and embroidered allovers, made of fine silk mousseline in white or cream—full width and long enough for yokes, etc.—worth up to \$3.50 a yard—Monday, at main floor, lace dept., per length..... **25c**

R. and G. Corsets.
For Opening Week we will sell 100 dozen of this well known and celebrated Corset, made of the very best imported coutil, in the new straight front model, in white and drab—lace and ribbon trimmed, and with the new garter tabs. This Corset is sold all over the United States at \$1.25—on second floor we will sell them at the very low price of..... **75c**

Dress Patterns.
A 5-yard pattern of 32-inch All-Wool Venetian Cloth, in the popular new street shades—worth fully \$5. There are only one hundred of these patterns, which we place on sale Monday morning on our main floor (sponged and shrunk without extra charge), at, per pattern..... **\$2.95**



Fastest Growing Store in America. Broadway and Washington.

Children's Jackets.
Newest ideas in little length jackets for ages 1 to 6 years—Second Floor.
Children's 3-4 Jackets of Broadcloth—box backs—fancy, capes elaborately trimmed with white braid in fancy designs—all new spring colorings—worth \$1.50—Opening Sale Price, each..... **\$1.49**
Children's 3-4 Jackets of fine Broadcloth—box backs—round cape, low in front, trimmed with soutache braid and cream applique, all shades—worth \$2.98—Opening Sale Price, each..... **\$2.98**
Children's 3-4 Jackets of finest Broadcloth—black Taffeta Silk, Mott and Peau de Sole Silks, in box effects, elegantly lined with gray lining and fine color collars—tucked, hemstitched, silk and applique trimmings—lined with silk—all the new spring colorings and black, \$2.50—Shoes at..... **\$6.75, \$5.95 and \$4.98**

Opening Sale of Silks.
Guaranteed Black Taffetas—These goods are made in this country and are far superior to the foreign product, because they will not cut, break or catch dust. The dye is perfect and we personally guarantee every yard. If not satisfactory BRING IT BACK. It's 24 inches wide and we offer it tomorrow in our Opening Sale at, per yard..... **\$1.00**
New Wash Silks—Still another shipment received. Entirely new ideas in dainty stripes and the plain white cords—sold everywhere at 50c—Opening Price, every yard..... **39c**
New Louisines and Wash Taffetas—very soft and lustrous silks for shirt waists, etc. A complete range of both light and dark shades, including cream and white—19 inches wide—Opening Sale Price, per yard..... **59c**
Foulards—New Printed Liberty Satin Foulards—the very latest designs and colorings—24 inches wide—large and small figures—also the staple patterns, including plenty of white and black Foulards—your choice in this Spring Opening at, per yard..... **75c**
New Moire Velours in black, white and colors—a charming assortment will be shown here Monday at, per yard..... **85c**

We Welcome All to Our
Millinery Opening.
Monday and Tuesday,
March 10th and 11th.

Never before such a display of charming conceits—an incomparable gathering of ideal, exclusive effects—a master stroke in the display of the season's most exquisite modes from the deftest designers of Europe and America.

A Few Specially Prepared Items to Make the Occasion of Still Greater Interest.
Chiffon Hats—Hand-made, in all shapes—on good wire frames—prettily tucked—actual value \$1.98—Opening Sale Price, each..... **75c**
Net Hats—Hand-made over silk wire frames, attractively draped with straw netting—worth fully a dollar—Opening Sale Price, each..... **50c**
Crushed Roses—Large handsome ones, in all colors—8 in a bunch—Opening Price, per bunch..... **5c**
Foliage—Extra large 25c bunch of rose foliage—in this opening sale, per bunch..... **10c**
American Beauty Roses—With bud and foliage—Special Opening Sale Price..... **5c**



Spring Opening Sale of the Newest in Ladies' Shoes.
Special—Another big cash capture off Pine Shoes—most of them well-known a peccol extension soles in kid, patent leather and light-weight enamel calf—all sizes and widths—\$3.50—Shoes at only..... **\$1.48**

Spachtel Pieces.
Thousands of dozens, entire stock of odd lots and seconds from the foremost manufacturer and importer in this country, at a small fraction of actual value on sale tomorrow on third floor.
Embroidered Spachtel Doilies in pretty patterns; 10x10, 12x12, worth to 19c, at..... **5c**
Embroidered Spachtel Squares, 12x12, worth 25c, at..... **9c**
Embroidered Spachtel Squares, 18x18, 24x24, pretty patterns, worth to 49c, at..... **21c**
Beautiful Embroidered Spachtels, pretty patterns, round: 6-inch, 9-inch, 12-inch, worth 10c, 19c, 25c, at..... **10c**
15c, at..... **7c** 19c, at..... **10c** 25c, at..... **10c**
Pretty Embroidered Spachtel Squares, 24x24, worth 59c, at..... **35c**
Embroidered Spachtel Scarfs, 18x36, large variety of patterns, but few of a style:
Lot 1—Worth 25c, at..... **25c** Lot 2—Worth 39c, at..... **39c** Lot 3—Worth 49c, at..... **49c**
Embroidered Spachtel Scarfs and Squares; choice assortment of patterns. These are odd lots and some seconds. Scarfs 1 yard and 1 1/2 yards long. Squares 24x24, 27x27 and 32x32:
Lot 1—Worth 25c, at..... **25c** Lot 2—Worth 39c, at..... **39c** Lot 3—Worth 49c, at..... **49c**
Embroidered Spachtel Scarfs and Squares, the choicest of imported goods; fine selection of patterns. Scarfs 1 1/2 yards long and Squares 32x32:
Lot 1—Worth 49c, at..... **49c** Lot 2—Worth 69c, at..... **69c** Lot 3—Worth 89c, at..... **89c**

Boys' Suits.
At \$2.45—Extra good for boys of 7 to 16 years—14 styles to select from, of the best wearing woolen chevots and newest textures—coats made double breasted and the pants have double seat and knees—would be cheap at \$3.50.
At \$2.95—New York Suits for boys of 8 to 12 years—made of gray mottled chevot—color and style very desirable for early spring wear—seams well sewed—none better made than that sold for \$3.50.
At \$3.95—Suits (8 to 16 years) Vest Suits—all coats single breasted—many have double-breasted and fancy vests, with knee pants—medium light colors—also made of blue serge—worth \$5.00 at least.
At \$4.95—Boys' (8 to 10 years) Suits of the best quality fast color serge in many desirable shades—collar and shield trimmed with silk braid and embroidered emblems—the most practical and dressy outfit for the little fellows—these garments compare very favorably with regular \$6.00 and \$7.00 suits.

Lace Curtains.
\$5 Hand-made Brussels Lace Curtains, per pair..... **\$2.98**
\$7.50 French Bonne Femmes Lace Curtains, per pair..... **\$3.98**
\$7.50 Hand-made Cluny Lace Curtains, per pair..... **\$4.75**
\$8.50 Genuine Art Fillet Lace Curtains, per pair..... **\$5.50**
\$9.50 Real Arabian Lace Curtains, per pair..... **\$6.50**
\$10.75 Genuine Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains, per pair..... **\$7.50**
\$14 Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, per pair..... **\$9.00**
\$15 Point de Calais Lace Curtains, per pair..... **\$10.00**
\$17.50 Hand-made Brussels Lace Curtains, per pair..... **\$12.00**
\$20 Point Milan Lace Curtains, per pair..... **\$15.00**

House-furnishings.
Bread Boxes—Nicely japanned—medium size—worth 68c—Monday..... **43c**
Hampers—Round Clothes Hampers—all willow—regular price 69c—Monday..... **69c**
Tubs—Large size Galvanized Tubs—worth 69c—Monday..... **49c**
Wash Boilers—All tin—size 7—worth 49c—Monday..... **29c**
Shoe Brushes with dusters—regular price 15c—Monday..... **8c**
Knife Box—Two compartments, of wood, worth 9c—Monday..... **3c**
Towel Roller—Hardwood, fine finish, worth 15c—Monday..... **8c**
Iron Skillets—Size 7—really worth 33c—Monday..... **25c**
Waffle Irons—Size 7—regular price 83c—Monday..... **59c**
Baskets—All Willow Clothes Baskets—regular price 49c—Monday..... **29c**
Jardiniere, tinted in green, brown and pink, well worth 39c—7 in. size—Monday..... **19c**
Jardiniere, tinted in green and blue, gold trim—med. worth 98c, at..... **69c**
Fern Dishes—assorted colors—worth 69c—Monday, each..... **39c**
Palms—4 and 8 leaf Artificial Palms at 28c, 29c, 30c and..... **49c**
Jardiniere and Pedestals—new shapes and handsome tints—worth 97c—Monday for..... **\$4.98**

Umbrellas.
Ladies' fine black silk taffeta Umbrellas with best paragon frames, steel rod, case and tassels and with silver and gold trimmed pearl, ivory, horn, natural wood and Dresden handles—worth up to \$3.25—choice Monday as..... **\$1.00** long as they last, each..... **\$1.00**

New Portieres.
\$6.50 Art Nouveau Tapestry Portieres, per pair..... **\$3.98**
\$7.50 Fancy Bordered Rep Portieres, per pair..... **\$5.00**
\$9.00 Mercerized Silk Portieres, per pair..... **\$6.00**
\$10.00 Embroidered Rep Portieres, per pair..... **\$6.75**
\$12.00 Silk Armure Portieres, per pair..... **\$7.50**
\$12.75 Tinsel Tapestry Portieres, per pair..... **\$8.50**
\$13.00 Satin Damask Portieres, per pair..... **\$10.00**
\$13.00 All-Silk Damask Portieres, per pair..... **\$12.75**

BROKEN LEG ENDED SOCIAL PLEASURES
ARMSTRONG GOT \$1000 DAMAGES FROM EMPLOYERS.
HE HAD SUED FOR \$10,000
Jury, However, Decided Being Deprived of Dancing and Other Joys Was Not Worth So Large Sum.

Fred Armstrong Saturday received a judgment of \$1000 in the Circuit Court in his suit against the James Stewart Contracting Co., in which he asked for \$10,000 on the grounds that he was deprived of the pleasure of dancing, having sustained a broken leg while in the employ of the defendant company.

In 1929 Armstrong was engaged in wrecking a building for the company at Poplar Bluff, Mo., and a large piece of wreckage fell on him, breaking his left leg.

Brothers' Widow Claims Property.
On Saturday Anna Strothers, the wife of William Strothers, the self-confessed murderer of A. Dean Cooper, appeared before the Judge Wood of the Circuit Court and asked to be made a co-defendant in the agreement suit brought by Mrs. Ernestine Neumann, who predeceased on the home of Strothers.

Mrs. Strothers claims that she is entitled to possession of the property and a similar claim is made by Mrs. Neumann, who says the payments on the property have ceased since William Strothers was sent to jail.

WEST INDIES ARE FAVORED.
England Will Admit Their Sugar Without Usual Duty.

LONDON, March 8.—It is learned by the Associated Press that the British government intends in the near future to remove the halfpenny per pound duty which is now imposed on West Indian sugar. This will afford the West Indies the relief they have demanded until the Brussels convention comes in force. Between now and September, 1932, according to the terms of the convention, Great Britain can take any steps she deems advisable to safeguard the industry.

The abolition of the duty on West Indian sugar is tantamount to giving it preferential treatment over all other sugars, though this, of course, ceases the moment the Brussels agreement becomes operative. According to British reports the leading sugar houses here, the immediate effect will be to bring to the West Indies a large Indian sugar which is now going to American markets. A delegation of leading West Indian sugar men, who the colonial office consulted this week on this matter, declared that unless the duty of one penny per pound on the West Indies would be reduced before the new arrangement could commence working.

ETRURIA OWNERS NOT ANXIOUS.
Do Not Expect to Hear From Her Before Tuesday.

NEW YORK, March 8.—A representative of Vernon H. Brown & Co., local agents of the Cunard line, said today that no anxiety was felt by the company because the Etruria had not been heard from since she was spoken by the Ottawa 400 miles west of Faval, Feb. 23.

The Etruria, which had lost both her propeller and rudder, was then in tow of the Clyde liner William Clark and was being towed at the rate of from 10 to 20 miles a day. The local Cunard line officials think the ship may not be reported before Tuesday or Wednesday.

Wedding Rings (Gold Gold).
Finest quality, 14 K. Gold, Mailed & Delivered. Broadway and Locust.

PEACHES FROM CAPE COLONY.
They Sold for 37-1/2 Cents Each in Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Peaches from Cape Colony, South Africa, have made their appearance in the Chicago market. Considering the distance traveled and the length of time required the fruit was in good condition, but it lacked the high color that makes the peach a favorite with consumers. There were only a few boxes, with a dozen peaches in each. The price secured was \$1.00 a dozen, or 37 1/2 cents each. A few dozen peaches came with the peaches. They command \$2 a dozen.

BATES' COMMAND IS EXTENDED.
Will Succeed Otis in Department of the Lakes.

OMAHA, March 8.—Gen. John C. Bates, commanding the department of Missouri, today received orders to assume command also of the department of the lakes on the retirement of Gen. E. S. Otis. Gen. Bates had not been anticipating the order and believes it to be only temporary. It is understood that the duties of the department of the lakes will be assumed by the department of the lakes on the appointment of his successor.

BLOOD POISON.
Primary, Secondary or Tertiary (Syphilitic) Blood Poison cured in 15 to 30 days. You can be treated at home. Write for free literature. Dr. J. C. Cook, 2311 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. Send for literature. Dr. J. C. Cook, 2311 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. Send for literature.

DAUGHTER HELPS CAMPAIGN.
Congressional Candidate Takes Her Along to Make Music.

PADUCAH, Ky., March 8.—George W. Greenup of Paducah, one of the three candidates for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the First Congressional district, has adopted a novel mode of campaigning. Indeed, it is probable that the South has seen nothing like it since the days of Bob Taylor's bidding tour of Tennessee.

Mr. Greenup is a music dealer, and his daughter, Miss Lotta, is an accomplished musician. On her father's present tour through the district she has accompanied him, and at each stopping point she plays some appropriate selections on the violin. The double attraction invariably draws a large crowd.

At Clinton Thursday night Miss Greenup played and her father spoke to a big crowd. The young lady was given over to the South was heartily cheered by the lusty voters who gathered.

A TEXAS WONDER.
Hall's Great Discovery.

One small bottle of Hall's Great Discovery cures all kidney and bladder troubles, removes gravel, cures diabetes, seminal emissions, weak and lame back, rheumatism and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women, regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1. One small bottle is two months' treatment, and will cure any case above mentioned. Dr. Ernest W. Hall, Sole Manufacturer, P. O. Box 629, office, 2381 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo. Send for literature. Sold by all druggists.

READ THIS.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 4, 1901.—Dr. J. W. Hall, Dear Sir: I have used one bottle of the Texas Wonder, Hall's Great Discovery, for kidney and bladder trouble. I weighed 160 pounds when I began using it; today I weigh 170 pounds, and feel better than I have in twenty years, and I cheerfully recommend it to the public.

COOK REMEDY COMPANY.
1537 Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

IN ARKANSAS SUPREME COURT.
Eleven Cases Were Considered and Six Passed Upon.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 8.—Following were the proceedings in the Supreme Court today: Greenwood district vs. Gordon, appeal from Sebastian County circuit court; motion to advance record.

F. R. Davis et al. vs. J. R. Moore, appeal from Little River County circuit court; submitted. Alexander Williams et al. vs. Maggie Young et al., appeal from Polk County circuit court; submitted.

James G. Palmer vs. American Manufacturing Co., appeal from Boone County circuit court; affirmed.

Benjamin A. Henry vs. F. T. Tiller, administrator, appeal from Boone County circuit court; reversed and remanded.

E. L. Matlock, administrator, vs. C. L. Oliver, appeal from Crawford County circuit court; affirmed.

Ellen D. Roper vs. M. D. Rector et al., appeal from Garland County circuit court; submitted.

Abel Stewart vs. Fanning Lister, No. 8, appeal from Johnson County circuit court; motion to advance granted.

PEORIA ASYLUM FULL.
New Lot of 800 Inmate Patients Will Fill New Buildings.

PEORIA, Ill., March 8.—The state board of asylum commissioners has completed arrangements to receive 300 more patients in the new buildings just finished. The total number of inmate patients confined in the asylum will then number about 20, which is the limit for some time to come.

None but Expert Bakers
Appreciate the difference between flour and flour. TABLE QUINN is their choice.

A Wonderful Medicine.
Beecham's Pills
FOR ALL
Bilious and Nervous Disorders, Sick Headache, Constipation, Wind and Pains in Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver and Female Ailments.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE PROPRIETOR,
Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Eng.,
and 365 Canal St., New York.
Sold by all Druggists in United States.
In Boxes, 10c and 25c.

WOODMAN SIGNS FOR WOOLSAK

Four Parties Will Have Full Tickets.

FAT OFFICES ARE GALORE
PROBATE JUDGE IS WORTH FULLY \$15,000.

Sheriff Takes in \$10,000, Then Judges of Circuit Court Receive \$5500 Each and Coroner Pulls Down \$3500.

Preparation for the state conventions sets politicians thinking of the plums which must fall into some one's mouth right here in St. Louis.

It is not easy to decide just where they will fall, with four parties in the field at ready, and a fifth or even a sixth as a possibility. For Chauncey I. Filley the uninitiated and the Social Democrats may take a fly when the time comes for filing tickets. The Allied Third party is not positive that it will be in the midst of the fray and the Municipal Ownership people are as sure to have a complete ticket as the Republicans or the Democrats.

There is the hope of the sheriff that is good for \$10,000, the probate judge who gets \$15,000, three judges of the circuit court at \$5500 a year each, circuit clerk at \$3000, judge of the court of criminal correction at \$2000, recorder of deeds at \$4000, license commissioner at \$2500, coroner at \$2500, eleven constables at the peace at \$1000, eleven constables at \$1000 each, twenty-two justice court deputies at \$75 a month, three state senators and the list of representatives.

Good Timber for Circuit Bench.

Among the candidates for circuit judge are: A. McDonald, Virgil Rule, George W. Lusk, Jr., Thomas J. Neve, John A. Blevins and T. T. Faulstich. Judges Falty, Zachary and Spencer are candidates for re-nomination and are likely to have any opposition in their party, it is said.

Probate Judge Henderson is a candidate for re-election. So is Circuit Clerk Trol and Recorder Hahn.

Sheriff Dickman and Coroner Pankhouser are candidates for re-election and so far all without opposition for the re-nomination, it is stated.

Col. B. P. Taffee, chairman of the Democratic city committee, is a candidate for circuit clerk. Judge Willis Clark of the court of criminal correction will not seek re-nomination, nor will Al Wasserman for clerk.

Archibald Carr, clerk of the criminal division of the Circuit Court, will ask to go up higher, perhaps become a candidate for circuit clerk and not again for his present position.

Henry A. Glover will look for the nomination for judge of the Court of Criminal Correction. Judge Stiller of the Police Court and Sam D. Hodgson, ex-assistant circuit attorney, are also candidates for this place. E. M. Johnson, assistant circuit attorney, is a candidate for prosecuting attorney to succeed Mr. Glover.

Noonan May Be Judge Again.

Judge E. A. Noonan can have the Democratic nomination for judge of the Court of Criminal Correction. It is said, should he desire it. Thomas E. Mulvihill, ex-prosecuting attorney, is likely to be a candidate for judge of this court, should Judge Noonan not desire the post.

Mr. Charles Nagel is willing to accept the nomination and go on to the court of the Thirty-second senatorial district. It is stated, should he receive the Democratic nomination. The Republican candidate in the Thirty-fourth district is a young man to succeed Rollins, the present Senator.

There is a vacancy to be filled in the Court of Appeals for two years, by reason of the resignation of Judge Bond. It is now filled by Judge Bond, by appointment of the governor. The salary is \$3000 a year.

Union Prayer Meetings.

On Thursday and Friday evenings, March 13 and 14 union prayer meetings of all denominations represented in the Evangelical Alliance are to be held in the Pilgrim Choral Association.

The Rev. J. F. Cannon, D. D., is appointed pastor for Thursday evening and the Rev. R. D. Smart, D. D., for Friday evening. These meetings are for special prayer for the Morgan meetings.

AWFUL RESULTS OF EPILEPSY OR FITS

A Remarkable Discovery Has Been Made Whereby Those Afflicted With Epilepsy or Fits Can Be Permanently Cured.

FREE, A FULL 16-OUNCE BOTTLE.

Many disastrous and fatal accidents have been directly caused through Epilepsy or Fits. Along ago a prominent actress married an entire performance by having an epileptic seizure on the stage. A young lady, who was a student in the third floor of a building, sustaining fatal injuries, it was left for a physician to tell her to leave the most serious experience on record in the spring of 1901. John Chouteau, while on his way to his office, suddenly uttered a cry and fell and fell from his horse, his feet still

JOHN CHOUTEAU.

As this occurred, he was a student in the third floor of a building, sustaining fatal injuries, it was left for a physician to tell her to leave the most serious experience on record in the spring of 1901. John Chouteau, while on his way to his office, suddenly uttered a cry and fell and fell from his horse, his feet still

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ST. PATRICK'S PARADE PLANS

REV. J. A. TRACY AND D. J. CORCORAN MAKE THEM.

VIEW FROM LINDELL PORCH

Uniformed Knights of Father Mathew Will Have Right of Line, Marching at 2 P. M.

LINE OF MARCH.

The line of march for the St. Patrick's Day parade is as follows: Starting from Twelfth and Olive streets, east on Olive to Broadway, north on Broadway to O'Fallon street, west on O'Fallon to Sixth street, south on Sixth to Washington avenue, west on Washington avenue to Fourteenth street, south on Fourteenth to Locust street, west on Locust to Forest avenue, south on Forest to Lindell avenue, west on Lindell to Van deventer avenue, countermarching around Kenrick square.

Rev. J. A. Tracy, grand marshal of the St. Patrick's day parade, and his assistant, Daniel J. Corcoran, have arranged the formation of the parade as follows:

First division—Cornelius Boland, aide; Uniformed Knights of Father Mathew; Good Counsel, St. Patrick's, St. James, Assumption and St. Teresa's parishes.

Second division—Nicholas J. O'Hanlon, aide; St. Louis University, cadets; St. Heloise's, Visitation, St. Ann's, St. Lawrence O'Toole's and Holy Name parishes.

Third division—Thomas Knox, aide; St. Joe's and St. Vincent's parishes; East Louis delegation, Alton delegation and St. Joseph's.

Fourth division—Con P. Curran, aide; Hibernian Knights, Green Hat brigade, St. Agnes, St. Kevin's, St. Mary and Joseph's, St. Cronan's parishes.

Fifth division—Thomas H. Quinn, aide; Ancient Order of Hibernians, St. Malachy's, Sacred Heart and New Cathedral parishes.

Sixth division—Thomas H. Quinn, aide; Ancient Order of Hibernians, St. Malachy's, Sacred Heart and New Cathedral parishes.

The parade will be reviewed in front of the Lindell Hotel by the municipal officials and the new officers of the police on Lindell boulevard by Archbishop Kain.

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Henry A. Glover will look for the nomination for judge of the Court of Criminal Correction. Judge Stiller of the Police Court and Sam D. Hodgson, ex-assistant circuit attorney, are also candidates for this place. E. M. Johnson, assistant circuit attorney, is a candidate for prosecuting attorney to succeed Mr. Glover.

Noonan May Be Judge Again.

Judge E. A. Noonan can have the Democratic nomination for judge of the Court of Criminal Correction. It is said, should he desire it. Thomas E. Mulvihill, ex-prosecuting attorney, is likely to be a candidate for judge of this court, should Judge Noonan not desire the post.

Mr. Charles Nagel is willing to accept the nomination and go on to the court of the Thirty-second senatorial district. It is stated, should he receive the Democratic nomination. The Republican candidate in the Thirty-fourth district is a young man to succeed Rollins, the present Senator.

There is a vacancy to be filled in the Court of Appeals for two years, by reason of the resignation of Judge Bond. It is now filled by Judge Bond, by appointment of the governor. The salary is \$3000 a year.

Union Prayer Meetings.

On Thursday and Friday evenings, March 13 and 14 union prayer meetings of all denominations represented in the Evangelical Alliance are to be held in the Pilgrim Choral Association.

The Rev. J. F. Cannon, D. D., is appointed pastor for Thursday evening and the Rev. R. D. Smart, D. D., for Friday evening. These meetings are for special prayer for the Morgan meetings.

AWFUL RESULTS OF EPILEPSY OR FITS

A Remarkable Discovery Has Been Made Whereby Those Afflicted With Epilepsy or Fits Can Be Permanently Cured.

FREE, A FULL 16-OUNCE BOTTLE.

Many disastrous and fatal accidents have been directly caused through Epilepsy or Fits. Along ago a prominent actress married an entire performance by having an epileptic seizure on the stage. A young lady, who was a student in the third floor of a building, sustaining fatal injuries, it was left for a physician to tell her to leave the most serious experience on record in the spring of 1901. John Chouteau, while on his way to his office, suddenly uttered a cry and fell and fell from his horse, his feet still

As this occurred, he was a student in the third floor of a building, sustaining fatal injuries, it was left for a physician to tell her to leave the most serious experience on record in the spring of 1901. John Chouteau, while on his way to his office, suddenly uttered a cry and fell and fell from his horse, his feet still

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BUILDING VICTIM OF SKYSCRAPERS

Lack of Light Caused Turner Structure's Downfall.

SOLD AT LOSS OF \$290,000
WAS BUILT 20 YEARS AGO AND WOULD LAST CENTURIES.

Men Who Are Wrecking It Say Railroad Train Could Cross Any of Its Floors in Perfect Safety.

This is the romance of a building, the tragedy of a city structure, the story of a light that failed.

The Turner building on Eighth street, between Olive and Locust streets, is being wrecked. The hand of the destroyer is not the axe, but the light.

It is a story of a building that was built for a more stately edifice, for it is large and spacious; not because it is unsightly, for it shows a front elevation of architectural artistry.

The Turner building has fallen a victim to the skyscraper. It is a hardy blossom, choked out by rank weeds that tower above it. It has been left down where Moses was when the light went out.

The only reason the owners of this splendid building have sold the structure for junk, as one might say, is that it is unprofitable. An office building has departed with its light. Formerly the office rooms were bright with daylight. Now, unless lighted artificially, they are as dungeons.

Only 20 years ago the Turner building was put up. That was before the skyscraper period. For a dozen years it was a thing of beauty to the downtown district and a joy to those who were so fortunate as to occupy offices within it.

Then the era of the skyscraper opened. The Turner building had the misfortune to occupy a site about the middle of the block. There was a little dummy story house of the Olive street corner, and another dwarf building on the Locust street corner. To the year on the Seventh and Olive streets corner, a mere pygmy of two stories squatted.

With its seven majestic stories and its steep comb roof, the Turner building loomed grandly above its fellows.

But the skyscraper was lying in wait, to rise to Golgotha heights and loom up to the top of the Turner, was reared immediately north of the "subject of this sketch." The Union Trust building, 14 floors and a roof garden, took the place of the squat structure at Seventh and Olive.

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THE MAKING OF A DEPARTMENT STORE.

There are many sides to the making of a department store. The Real Estate people will tell you that, unless the location is right, the promoters of a new store would toil in vain; their utmost labors be only a crown of thorns and the apple of wished-for success be but dust and ashes to the taste.

In the case of The Meyer Store, they concede that the location, on the corner of Broadway and Washington avenue, is all that could be desired and should bring this new store to the very zenith of popularity.

The merchandise man contends that his buying system will make The Meyer Store a wonder to all St. Louisans. This store is a part and parcel of a buying syndicate of Eastern stores, whose annual purchases aggregate twenty-five million dollars. Not only does The Meyer Store buy its goods at lower cost than any of its competitors, but the syndicate has its buyers in every line in the Eastern markets to secure the very freshest styles and the very latest novelties. The Meyer store has its own buying offices in the manufacturing centers of Europe, and in ports direct. The goods do not even need to stop in New York, but come through the St. Louis Custom-house. This plan not only saves the importer's profit, but also secures superior styles not shown in other St. Louis stores. As new goods arrive daily (instead of three or four times a year, as is usual with retail stores), the great space formerly devoted to stockrooms can be used for retail selling. This reduces the cost for rent fully twenty per cent, therefore enabling still lower prices to be made on all lines.

The Superintendent contends that his store system will be the making of The Meyer Store. He has abolished the noisy overhead baskets so common in department stores. The separate inspection and wrapping department that caused so much annoying delay has gone with the baskets. He will do without the careless cash boy by providing cashiers with new automatic auditing machines at nearly every counter. Your package and your change are ready as soon as your purchase is concluded. Refunds and exchanges will be made without comment or needless red tape. A new transfer system that prevents mistakes before they happen will be at your service. Free deliveries will be made to every part of St. Louis and suburbs, including East St. Louis. Packages will be checked without charge. Hats will be trimmed free, clothing repaired free, shoes polished free and a lot of other things done for the asking.

The Financial man says that economical administration is at the foundation of making a successful department store. The Meyer Store will sell all goods for cash. It is estimated that fully twenty-five thousand dollars a year is required for the expenses and losses incident to a credit system. Cash selling also prevents large blocks of a store's capital being tied up in accounts and leaves the money in hand for big purchases for cash. There will be but one price to all. No favored ones will get discounts, rebates or commissions at your expense. These savings and the saving in rent that we spoke of previously enable The Meyer Store to guarantee to its customers the same goods for less money or better goods for the same money.

The Advertiser contends that the making of a department store depends upon absolutely truthful announcements. He will not allow the value of any goods to be misrepresented or exaggerated in any way. The advertisements of The Meyer Store will be gold bonds to everyone who reads them. He has been talking to the department heads lately and will have some delightfully interesting news for you after the store opens. There will be several surprises in store for those who come to look over this new kind of

VICTORY WENT KERENS' WAY

State Republicans Favored
National Committeeman.

HE CONTROLLED TWENTY VOTES

CONVENTIONS WILL BE HELD AT
JEFFERSON CITY AND JOPLIN.

Akins Faction Strongly Opposed
Kerens on Early Convention Plan,
but a Compromise Was Af-
fected With No Outward
Discord.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION CITIES
State convention, Jefferson City, June 24, to nomi-
nate two candidates for railroad and warehouse
commissioner and superintendent of public schools.
Judicial convention, Joplin, July 15, to nomi-
nate three candidates for Missouri Supreme Court, long
term.

The foregoing constitutes the result of
the labors of the Republican state commit-
tee, which met at the Lindell Hotel at 10
o'clock yesterday and adjourned shortly
before 5 p. m.

In the naming of the convention cities,
Col. Richard C. Kerens won the day.

In the question of time it was a drawn
battle between the followers of Kerens and
State Chairman Akins.

The younger men leaned strongly to
Kerens, and with that factor favoring him
he had little difficulty in corraling enough
votes to place the two conventions where he
wanted them. His diplomatic lieutenant,
Charles H. Smith, had called the turn early
in the day.

"It will be Jefferson City and Joplin,"
said Mr. Smith. "Watch and see."

So it was.

Springfield
Fought Nobly.

Jefferson City came out victorious for the
nominating convention on the sixth ballot,
receiving 20 to Springfield's 18 votes.

It was nip and tuck between the cities
from the start, the capital city gaining on
the fourth ballot.

It seemed a pity that Springfield lost. Her
rooters were everywhere, and her orators
easily carried off the honors.

Samuel Newton, who has much to do in
the junior councils of the party, helped to
stir up much of Springfield's enthusiasm.

He saw the mistake of his campaign too
late. He forgot to bring a barrel of the
Missouri red apples with him. That's how
he won out on the Democratic convention.

The claims of Jefferson City were pre-
sented by J. H. Antebus.

"Larry Huegel, the great fire chief of
the capital city, promises to have another
red-wheeled horsecarriage before the dele-
gates assemble there."

The claims of Springfield were pre-
sented by J. H. Antebus.

Kerens made a forcible appeal. He said,
"We want to see the result of the vote."
"About two months or so from now, so
that we won't have to be trailing after
the Democrats."

Akins pleaded for a late convention.
Kerens declared he was not particular, but
thought "it shouldn't be too early or too
late."

Charles Morris of Trenton, an Akins fol-
lower, suggested July 15.

The committee wangled awhile and finally
accepted a compromise, naming June 24
as the date of the nominating conven-
tion.

Kerens favored holding the judicial con-
vention later so as to give the Republicans
an opportunity to come back if necessary
at the Democrats, whose convention will
be held July 8.

July 15 was selected as the judicial con-
vention date.

TEMPLE OF MUSIC PLANNED
Homer Moore and Others Propose to
Build Concert Hall and
Dormitory.

St. Louis music lovers have begun an
agitation for a temple of music. Mr. Homer
Moore, the leader in the movement, says
that the plan contemplates a home for per-
manent opera, as well as a place for con-
certs.

The conservatory, Mr. Moore says, would
also contain a place for concerts and rooms
for teachers of music. It should be simi-
lar to the Odeon in this respect.

There would also be a dormitory to ac-
commodate at least 200 women with places
to study and practice.

Those who are moving the new plan
say that the Odeon has become inadequate
for the city's musical needs.

Every day and Sunday, too, "The Katy River"
leaves Union Station at 8:30.
With through sleeper for City of Mexico.

BANQUET TO DAVID FORSYTHE.
Wabash Officials Honor New Superin-
tendent of Rio Grande.

Mr. David I. Forsyth, late chief clerk to
Superintendent of Transportation U. B.
Adams of the Wabash Railroad, who has
been appointed superintendent of one ser-
vice of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad
at Denver, Colo., was tendered a farewell
banquet at the Mercantile Club Saturday
by the officials and employees of the Wa-
bash Railroad. He was presented with a
gold watch and chain.

Those present were: C. B. Adams, M. A.
Phillips, E. S. Macken, C. N. Travis,
Irwin Barrett, J. P. W. Haus, A. Robertson,
J. W. Schoof, A. L. E. Brown, J. C. Har-
nille, H. H. Wellman, A. M. Harrison, E.
Jennings, E. G. Willis, H. Woolman, E.
H. Pryor, P. O'Brien, P. C. Cheabro, C.
Crane, W. E. Hudson, Walter Ford, J. A.
Loediger, F. W. Woolf, J. J. Harris,
E. B. Smith, Chas. Herndon, H. V. F. Tay-
lor, B. C. Winston, H. V. Gebm, J. L. Harris,
Schmick, W. H. Wiley, J. A. Martin, E.
Clap, W. E. Hammond, S. E. Catter, M. L.
Becker, Chas. H. Hart, S. H. Davis, E.
Coffin, H. H. Coffin, Carl L. Schwartz, A. B.
Sawyer, Geo. H. Osborn, P. L. O'Leary,
V. E. Wilderman, G. J. Tunney, W. H.
Nathaniel, M. L. Dougherty and L. M.
Beggerson.

Uriel H. Crocker Dead.
BOSTON, March 8.—Uriel H. Crocker,
author of several standard books on legal
subjects, died at his home here today. Mr.
Crocker was 69 years of age. He was promi-
nent in charitable and philanthropic work,
connected officially with many financial
and public institutions and was a member of
several patriotic and social organizations.

Dress Buttons and Buttons made to order
when you want. 40 North Broadway.

INVESTIGATE THESE BARGAINS

TO SEE IF OUR CLAIM OF "BETTER GOODS AT LOWER
PRICES" IS NOT THE TRUTH.

We Carry a Full Line of Iron Fold-
ing Beds From \$10.00 Up.

Finest Line of Brass
Beds in St. Louis.

\$1.85 Buys this durable Iron
Bed, nicely enameled
in white.

\$6.50 For the above new
style Iron and Brass
Trimm'd Bed.

\$18.50 Buys this elegant bed,
the finest money and
brains can produce.

\$1.00 DOWN AND \$1.00 OR 50c A WEEK

ST. LOUIS
HOUSE-FURNISHING
COMPANY,
902-904-906 FRANKLIN
AVENUE.

The Original
House
of Bargains.
Open Sat. Ev'g
until 10 o'clock.

H. J. GOEBBELS,
President.
B. M. CORNWALL,
Treasurer.
P. J. FARRINGTON,
Secretary.

\$7.50 Will buy you a full room-
size RUG in best pat-
terns.

This Couch, covered in
handsome velour, at..... **\$3.85**

The above wide stylish couch, cov-
ered with genuine leather, at..... **\$21**

This beautiful and useful
Bed Couch, only..... **\$7.50**

Brussels Carpets at..... 47c a yard
Ingrain Carpets at..... 27c a yard
Mattings at..... 10c a yard
Lisoleums—special at..... 42c a yard

FIREMEN FUND TO BE ALLOTTED APRIL 1

ABSENCE OF MAYOR HAS PRE-
VENTED ACTION THUS FAR.

AMOUNT RAISED \$25,311.11

President George J. Tansey Says Com-
mittee Will Decide on Plan
About March 17.

President George J. Tansey of the Mer-
chants' Exchange stated to the Post-Dis-
patch last night that the money raised by
the various funds for the aid of the families
made destitute by the catastrophe of Feb.
4 will probably be distributed April 1.

The distribution is in the hands of a
committee that is waiting on the report of
a sub-committee, composed of Mr. Tansey,
Mayor Wells and Mr. D. I. Bushnell. Mayor
Wells is out of the city, and nothing can be
done until he returns, about March 17.

Mr. Tansey said:
"Ex-Gov. Stannard, chairman of the gen-
eral committee for the collection and dis-
tribution of the money raised appointed, as
a sub-committee, the following eight mem-
bers, with myself as chairman: Mayor
Rolla Wells, L. D. Kingsland, Marcus Bern-
heimer, T. R. Ballard, I. H. Lionberger, J.
H. Dieckman, Charles Nagel, D. I. Bush-
nell."

This sub-committee, after several meet-
ings, appointed a still smaller committee,
consisting of G. J. Tansey, chairman; Mayor
Rolla Wells and D. I. Bushnell, who were
instructed to secure all the information
possible as to the wants of the families of
the deceased firemen.

This committee, owing to the absence of
myself and the visit of the mayor in the
East, has not been able to hold a meeting
up to present time. As soon as Mayor
Wells returns the committee will be called
together. The money collected now
amounts to \$25,311.11, after deducting various
small sums for the immediate wants of the
families, etc.

"This committee of three will then re-
port back its decision to the general com-
mittee of nine, of which Mr. Tansey is
chairman, who will in turn report their de-
cision as to the best method of distributing
this money to the general committee, of
which ex-Gov. Stannard is the chairman."

"Various schemes have been suggested
for the distribution of this money to the
committee of three, both verbally and in
writing, all of which will be considered by
the committee."

CHILDREN SONGS AND STORIES.
Froebel Society's Hour Will Be a Treat
to Little Ones.

The St. Louis Froebel Society will give
a Children's Hour at the Young Men's
Christian Association building, Saturday
afternoon, March 15.

The program will consist of children's
songs, stories and rhymes.

AMUSEMENTS.

Odeon—SPECIAL RETURN ENGAGEMENT
THE FAMOUS
Royal Italian Band

One Week—March 16th to 23d inclusive. Matinee—Wednesday
and Saturday.
OPENING CONCERT—SUNDAY EVE., MARCH 16.
MAGNIFICENT PROGRAM.

Prices as Before, 25c and 50c. Get your seats in ad-
vance at Bollman Bros.

SOUSA AND HIS BAND
ODEON
MARCH 24th—Aft. and Eve.
March 17 at Bollman Bros.

PADEREWSKI
ODEON
SATURDAY AFT., MARCH 15, AT 3.
ONLY ONE RECITAL.

Seat sale opens tomorrow (Mon-
day), 9 a. m.—Bollman Bros.,
110 Olive St.
Prices—\$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50

"SEE
THE
SEE
SEE
LEE
ANN"

It will play your
plans for you in
a most artistic
manner. No
need of lessons.

Just French Piano's Organ & Co.

1114 OLIVE. 1114 OLIVE.

A perfect aid to
artistic expres-
sion within the
reach of all mu-
sic lovers.

The proceeds of the entertainment will
be divided between the Kindergarten Li-
brary Association and the Needle Work
Guild.

Miss Mary McCulloch will tell the sto-
ries and rhymes. Mrs. Jessie L. Gaynor,
the writer of children's songs, will inter-
pret some of her own compositions and
Mrs. Alice McCandless will sing a solo.

Judge John Megown Dead.
NEW LONDON, Mo., March 8.—Judge
John Megown, one of the oldest lawyers of
this circuit, died at his home in this city
today, aged 68 years. He filled the office of
probate judge of this county for many
years.

MISS MORRISON WINS APPEAL.
Kansas Supreme Court Grants Her a
New Trial.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 8.—The Kansas
Supreme Court today granted a new trial
in the case of Miss Jessie Morrison, con-
victed of killing Mrs. Olin Castle at Eldo-
rado two years ago.

Temple Goes East.—Frank Manney is
now stage manager for the Century, suc-
ceeding Edward P. Temple, who has resigned and
returned to New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC TONIGHT
AND EVERY NIGHT OF THIS WEEK ONLY.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday
NIXON & ZIMMERMAN'S COMPANY
in the Greatest and Most Brilliant Production of
the Year.

**THE
MES-
SEN-
GER
BOY.**

JAMES T. POWERS
MAY ROB ON
GEORGIA CAINE
JOSEPH HOWLAND
FLORA ZABELLE
HATTIE WATERS
SALLY MCNEEL
BENE WOODHUFF
R-CHIE BOOTH

Handsome and Best Dressed Chorus of the
Current Season. Augmented Orchestra.
100 PEOPLE IN THE GRAND
ENSEMBLE.

Reserved Seats on Thursday.
MONDAY, MARCH 17,
JAMES K.

HACKETT
PRODUCES
THE CRISIS.

A play founded on Winston Churchill's
celebrated novel, specially prepared for the
stage by the author himself.

SPECIAL—APRIL 7th
Seven appearances of
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
In "BEAUCAIRE."

\$21.00
TO
NEW YORK
Stop at
Washington

B. & O. S-W.
3 DAILY TRAINS
Observation Dining Cars
TICKET OFFICES
Commercial Bldg.,
5th and Olive,
and Union Station

THOS. A. EDISON'S
1902 PHONOGRAPH
For
Horn
Edison
Records
\$5.00
P.
Dosen
Other
Records
30 cents
each.

Genuine Edison Phonograph
\$1 Down and \$1 a Week.
The Conroy Co.
Sole Agents for Edison Goods.
Open Sat. Evenings. 1115 OLIVE ST.

THE BIOGRAPH.
Foreign and Local Views of Absorbing Interest.
TUOHY AND LACEY.
The Irish Millionaire—New Character Skit.
PLAMONDON & AMONDON.
Daring Exhibition on the Revolving Ladder.
CARNAVALI.
Gentle Juggler from the Police Berghs.

15c--25c--30c
All Orchestra Chairs Reserved
a Week in Advance..... **50c**

BURIED ALIVE.
Ray Moravia, sixth day under slight feet of
ground, under hypnotic spell of Prof. Jones, to be
resurrected.

MONDAY EVENING, 8:30 P. M.
At Hamilton's Park, Grand and Locust Avenues.
Hypnotic Exhibition During the Resurrection.

**Chair, like this cut,
oak, saddle seat—
Monday, 68c**

THE ONLY MCNICHOLS—Cash or Credit
1024 Market Street

68c

AMUSEMENTS.

CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO
St. Louis Welcomes the Return of the
ENGLISH
OPERA
SEASON.

REPUBLICAN—"Warm welcome for old favorites."
GLOBE-DEMOCRAT—"Performance throughout was one of the most realistic of the
open ever witnessed by any company."
POST-DISPATCH—"Assured to be better advantage than ever before."
STAR—"Productions better rounded and more thorough."
CIRCULAR—"Not as meretricious a presentation within the memory of local opera
goers."
WILLIAM POST—"Performance was better than any of former years."
AMERICA—"Performance was perfect in every detail—scenery, chorus and orchestra."

Second Week Commencing TO-NIGHT.

To-Night,
Tuesday,
Thursday, Sat.
Nights at 8:15
Wed. Mat. 2:15

AIDA
200 PEOPLE IN THE PRODUCTION.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday Nights at 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2:15.

LA BOHEME
Misses: Renssion, Ludwig.
Messrs.: Delamotta, Goff, Clark, Carrier, Boyle, Tenney.

ALL-AMERICAN CHORUS CO. ORCHESTRA
NOTE—Special Attention Paid to Out-of-Town Theater Parties.
PRICES: Night, 25, 50, 75c, \$1.00; Matinee, 10, 25, 50, 75c.

NEXT WEEK—Bohemian Girl and Cavalier's Rustlers and I Pagliacci.

HAYLIN'S
Matinee Today.
Most All Car Lines in the City
Pass the Door.

Night Prices 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c
25-Cent Matinee Tuesday,
Thursday and Sat-
urday. Extra Lower Floor 15c.

S. MILLER KENT
THE COWBOY
AND
THE LADY
BY CLYDE FITCH.
Sunday Mat. March 16—THE HEART OF CHICAGO. See the new Railroad Scene.

GRAND 25
MATTINEE
WEDNESDAY,
SATURDAY.
GOOD SEATS
DOWNSTAIRS
AND
OF BALCONY.

THIS WEEK—MATTINEE TODAY—PRICES 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c AND 75c—NO HIGHER.
FURTHER
CONTINUED
COMICAL
CONTORTIONS
OF NOD

THE EVIL EYE
Chas. H. Yale
and
Sidney R. Ellis
Mechanical
Trick Spectacle.
Sunday Mat. March 16—THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S—From the Criterion Theater, New York.

IMPERIAL
THEATER, 10th and Pine
25c MATINEE
EVERY DAY AT 2.

Night performances, good
seats downstairs 35c.

All Car Lines Reach the Imperial. Follow the Crowds and you will Reach the House of Success.
THIS
WEEK
MALCOLM WILLIAMS
MISS HOBBS
Over 200 Nights
in Leases

Sunday Mat. March 16—Wm. Benelli and Rose Stahl in AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN.
By Jerome K. Jerome.

ODEON
THIS SUNDAY AFTERNOON 3:30
CLOCK—ANY SEAT 25c.
Mrs. Oscar Hollman, Contralto. Miss Ella Schaffner, Soprano.
March 16th last regular concert. March 23d, Benefit concert to Mr. Well.

COLUMBIA.
Beginning Tomorrow (Monday), March 10.
JOHNSTONE BENNETT,
The Original "Jane"—New Proven Sketch, "A
Quiet Evening at Home." Assisted by
Tony Williams.

MAUD HUTH.
Late of Clifford and Huth—Clever Singing and
Talking Comedienne.

**EDDIE GIRARD AND
JESSIE GARDNER.**
Of "Natural Gas" Fame—Offering a New Farce,
"The Soubrette and the Cop."

GUS WILLIAMS.
Popular German Comedian—New Budget of Songs
and Stories.

MLLE. ASITA.
Brilliant Ballet Dancer—First Appearance Here
With the Juvenile Marvel, Le Petit Sydney.

CRAWFORD AND STANLEY.
In Their Uproarious Comedietta, "The Trump, the
Piano and the Duke."

BERTIE FOWLER.
Captivating Comedienne and Minnie—The New
Gay Lettuce.

MR. & MRS. ALFRED KELCY
Offering a Story of Life in the Latin Quarter.
3—MUSICAL WESTONS—3

THE BIOGRAPH.
Foreign and Local Views of Absorbing Interest.
TUOHY AND LACEY.
The Irish Millionaire—New Character Skit.

PLAMONDON & AMONDON.
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BURIED ALIVE.
Ray Moravia, sixth day under slight feet of
ground, under hypnotic spell of Prof. Jones, to be
resurrected.

MONDAY EVENING, 8:30 P. M.
At Hamilton's Park, Grand and Locust Avenues.
Hypnotic Exhibition During the Resurrection.

VERESTCHAGIN PAINTINGS
Nagels and Philipps—168 Paintings
1120 OLIVE ST. 3 P. M. to 10 P. M.
In city for a short time only.
Admission, 25c. Refreshments, 10c. Children, 10c.

HOLD ON!

Don't let go of your money until you get its value in return.
Don't shove it out even when you have plenty, for you might just as well
save some for future use. You get a chance to save on every purchase here.

\$8.95
Fine Three-Piece Parlor Suite, our
own make, like the cut.....

\$7.95
This Steel Folding Bed Couch or
Davenport, to introduce
them, Monday.....

THE ONLY MCNICHOLS—Cash or Credit
1024 Market Street

68c

**Chair, like this cut,
oak, saddle seat—
Monday, 68c**

68c

SANBOS-DUMONT CONTINUED 1902

ABOUT TO WIND UP HIS AFFAIRS
IN PARIS.

AIRSHIP NO. 7 IS POWERFUL

Stronger Than No. 6 and This Without
Proportionate Increase in Weight,
Owing to Improved Construction.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, March 8.—M. Santos-Dumont
has been received here with extra cordiality
because he appears as a victim of alleged
French jealousy and unfairness.
Speaking to the Post-Dispatch correspondent,
he said:

"I don't intend to become an English
subject, but I want to change my nationality
I certainly should become either English
or American."

"I am anxious to go to America, but
probably shall not now until next year."
Santos-Dumont, being taken to the aerodrome
here by a limited circle, but it is not culti-
vated to the extent as in France and the
United States. Still, I hope the aero
club will be able to provide a prize which
will tempt competition, to enable me to
demonstrate the superiority of my balloon.

"My new No. 7 is a horse power, being
nearly three times as powerful as No. 6.
The increased power is secured with-
out proportionate increase in weight, owing
to improvements in construction."

"It has cost me nearly \$500, so it is ex-
pensive business when a balloon gets
smashed up."

"I had expected to ascend from the Crystal
Palace, near London, but the space
available was not sufficient. However, the
difficulty can be easily arranged. If the
aero club can fix up a suitable prize."

"I shall return to Paris immediately to
wind up my affairs there. I hope that by
May I shall be experimenting here."

"It is doubtful if any equivalent to the
Deutsch prize of \$25,000 can be secured here,
as Englishmen rarely offer inducements for
experiments unless they can see an im-
mediate prospect for practical purposes."

AMERICAN FIRED FIRST SHOT.

Gen. Hughes Admits Filipino Generals
Were Not on the Scene.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Before the
Senate committee today in response to
questions by Mr. Patterson, Gen. Hughes
admitted today that the first shot in the
Philippine war was fired by an American
soldier.

He said the Filipino leaders were absent
from the scene, attending a conference at
Malolos when the fighting began. He ad-
mitted, however, that the feeling had reached
such a point that the generals could not
have stopped fighting if they had been
there and had been so disposed.

Gen. Hughes said that he thought that
white labor would be a total failure
in the Philippines, and that the
other labor would be necessary there. The
natives are, he said, physically weak and
lazy, and the whites thought the only
chance would be to continue to import Chi-
nese and Japanese labor, for the present,
at least.

He expressed the opinion that it would
be well to encourage negro emigration to
the Philippines from the United States. He
added that the negro troops taken to Sa-
mar mixed readily with the natives and
that many of the latter shed tears when
the soldiers were removed. Next to the
American negro, he thought the Japanese
most desirable.

The Chinese labor was the most avail-
able, but there was a great deal of dis-
sentiment on the part of the Filipinos.
Speaking of the American Chamber of
Commerce of Manila, he said it is com-
posed largely of Englishmen and other
Europeans "who do not care a snap for
American interests."

FUN, MONEY AND MYSTERY

A Strange and Magic Art that
Brings Fame, Riches and
Amusement to All
Who Learn It.

SECRETS EXPOSED IN A FREE BOOK.

MR. CARLETON WILL REVEAL
COMPANY'S CONDITION.

STOCK DROPPED \$3 FRIDAY

President Says Rumor of \$500,000
Loss Was Probably Due to
Stock Jobbing.

The annual meeting of the directors of
the St. Louis Transit Co. will be held on
Tuesday. At this meeting President Mur-
ray Carleton will present a report show-
ing, among other things, the earnings of
the company for 1901.

Mr. Carleton stated last night that he
did not care to discuss in advance what
his report to the directors of the company
would be. He stated that stock-jobbing
inclinations on the part of certain local
financiers might have had considerable to
do with the recent fluctuations in the
company's stock.

"These reports, which Mr. Carleton would
not specifically deny last night, have been
to the effect that the annual report of
Mr. Carleton would show a deficit in the
company of \$500,000."

"These reports were supposed to have been
responsible Friday for the weakness in
transit company stock. Its price dropped
from \$28 to \$25 that day. Yesterday it re-
bounded and over 100 shares were sold at
\$27. United Railways preferred also stopped in
their decline and went from \$22 to \$22.50."

While there are brokers who take a hope-
ful view of the transit situation, the im-
pression is more widespread in financial
circles that Mr. Carleton's report will show
a deficit, though probably not nearly so
large as half a million.

Every day and Sunday, too, "The Daily Free"
with through sleeper for City of Mexico.

ILLINOIS WILL BE REPAIRED.

Battleship Delayed Six Weeks in Sail-
ing to European Station.

POST-DISPATCH BUREAU.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Repairs found
necessary on the battleship Admiral
Crownshield has selected as his flagship
when he assumes command of the Euro-
pean station, will delay the sailing of that
vessel about six weeks.

It had been the intention to send the Illi-
nois to Europe this month. Admiral Crown-
shield has been selected as his flagship
when he assumes command of the Euro-
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Grocery Bargains

(AT BOTH STORES.)

N. Y. FULL CREAM CHEESE—
very fresh—regular 20c

10-cuts to—25c

SOFT SHELL CRABS—ready to fry
in butter—per lb.

25c

ARMOUR'S POTTED HAM—
4 cans for—15c

RUMFORD BAKING POWDER—
per pound

21c

VICTORY RED KIDNEY BEANS—
per can only—4c

DATES—
FINE GOLDEN—5c

PERMAN FRUIT—
10c a pound—5c

Burnham's Beef,
Wine and Iron.

Just the tonic for Spring—a blood
maker—"cures" pale
faces—per bottle—31c

Bock Beer.

We have it right from Anheuser
& Busch—the best beer sold
anywhere—set lock beer dispenser
of 24 pints (50c al-
lowed for empty)—\$1.90

618 Locust St.

West End Store—4470 4476 Delmar Av.

MEATS

AT CONRAD'S Locust
street and Delmar Avenue
stores.

LAUREL FARM SAU-
SAGES—our own make—
large daily, reg. 25c a
lb. package Monday
and Tuesday—15c

PRIME ROAST OF
BEEF—good
extra, per lb.—12c

STEAK—per lb.—12c

SILVER STEAK—
per lb.—12c

TON—per lb.—10c

YOUNG PORK
SHOULDERS—lb.—9c

FISH

(AT BOTH STORES.)

PINNA HADDIE—Just
in from Gloucester—
reg. 13c a lb.—8c

SMELTS—good
choice—per lb.—7c

SEA TROUT—12c

CAL. SALMON—extra
fancy—per lb.—12c

FINE SPANISH MACK-
EREL—per lb.—20c

RED SNAPPER—extra
choice—per lb.—12c

SILVER OYSTERS—
quart only—35c

OUR OWN BAKING

(AT BOTH STORES.)

LAYER CAKES—Vanilla, Lemon,
Orange, Chocolate, Caramel
or Coconut—each—10c

PLAIN CUP CAKES—
nice with tea—dot. but—
10c

TURK HEAD CAKE—Very
tasty baking—each—15c

ICE CREAM—Fancy in
look—correct in taste—
worth per doz.—15c

OYSTER PARTY SHells—Crisp
and brown—six
for—15c

OUR OWN CANDIES

(AT BOTH STORES.)

GOLDEN BOD—Old-fashioned me-
lisses candy—10c

BURNT ALMONDS—
Reg. 25c a lb.—20c

PEANUT BUTTER—Pure—
per lb.—12c

ROUGH AND READY CHOC-
OLATE—LATES—large, creamy—
lb.—17c

CIGAR BARGAINS

(AT BOTH STORES.)

LA PIERRE CIGARS—Opera
size—4 for—15c

HAVANA SECONDS—Rich
taste—per lb.—15c

WRIGHT'S EXTRA—straw-
center—4 for—15c

GENO. W. CIGARS—5c at
other stores—at Conrad's
4 for—15c

WATCH PAPERS FOR OUR FORMAL GRAND OPENING.

J.S. SalKey

LADIES READY TO WEAR GARMENTS

406 NORTH BROADWAY

Ready for
Business...

"The New
Cloak Store"

406 North Broadway Next Door to
Green's.

Everything New—

New Goods,
New Ideas,
New Methods

Exclusively Ladies' and
Misses' Cloaks, Suits,
Waists, Skirts and Furs.

In order to get acquainted with you, we are going to
make the following grand offers for Monday:

All-Wool Broadcloth Blouse Suits, Silk-Lined Coats, Full
Graduated Flounced, Silk Moire Trimmed
Skirts, worth \$12.50 \$7.50

Elegant Voke Effect Net Skirts, with 14 rows of graduated
shirred ribbon trimmings—Best Quality Spun Glass Drap
Skirt, with accordion flounce—
worth \$12.50 \$6.00

J.S. SalKey

LADIES READY TO WEAR GARMENTS

406 NORTH BROADWAY

WATCH PAPERS FOR OUR FORMAL GRAND OPENING.

AMERICAN SKIRT CO

306 N. Broadway, Bet. Locust and Olive Sts.

Just received, new sample line of Spring Goods. We
make to order Tailor-made Suits and Skirts, also Walking
Skirts. Good work and perfect fit guaranteed, at low prices.

CANNONS FIRED
TO PREVENT HAL

EXPERIMENTS PROVE SUCCESS OF
THE PLAN.

EIGHT YEARS OF SHOOTING

Observations Upon Which Scientists
Base Their Belief That Such Firing
Is the Real Preventive for
Severe Hail Storms.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.)

VIENNA, March 8.—It is eight years
since the first experiments in shooting
vineyards and fields against hail by firing
cannons were undertaken on a scientific
basis.

In olden times all the church bells were
rung before a storm and cannon fired. The
people believed the noise prevented hail
clouds from bursting. Experiments with
cannon were made lately in the wine coun-
try along the Danube near Vienna, of a
few years ago. In St. Katherine,
Slovakia, by G. Suchy, the engineer of the
Danube river works. The cannon were
fired in two ways—up into the air to a
height varying between 1500 and 2000
meters, and horizontally, when a whirl-
ing air ring is formed, which prevents frost
from touch- ing the plants.

The scientific observation upon which
these experiments are based is the follow-
ing:

Prof. Kreussner of Darmstadt arranged
the two poles of an electric current in a
bowl of water in such a manner that one
came up in the water nearly to the sur-
face, the other came from above nearly
to the surface, but without touching it.
The place where the two wires ended
nearly met, a funnel was formed in the
water, from out of which tiny drops of
water were surrounded with a wall of pa-
per. This experiment had, in fact,
surrounding air is absolutely quiet.
The slightest disturbance of the air, or
movement of the hand, heavy breathing,
will form a wall of air at once and rain
drops only fly about.

Just before a hail storm begins there is a
great discovery they have made and as they
are curing a far greater per cent of chronic dis-
eases than anyone has ever done before, you should cer-
tainly write them at once and learn for yourself
what can be done for you. They have cured thou-
sands who had been pronounced incurable, among
them being the paralytic, the blind and the deaf.
They also cure rheumatism, bladder trouble, dropsy,
rescues, blood diseases, piles, asthma, in fact all
the ailments that have been known to man. They have
treated for over a quarter of a century and in that
time have healed millions who had given up hope.
If you are in poor health you should write them
and they will send you a book and a positive cure
will result if you will give them a reasonable length
of time in which to do it. Address Dr. Peckie in-
stitute of Health, known over the world as the
special treatment to fit your case. They are waiting
for you. Write them at once and you will receive a
MESSAGE OF HOPE—explaining their system of treatment and their
list of cures for your case, also their professional ex-
perience.

Dr. Peckie Institute of Health, known over the world as the
special treatment to fit your case. They are waiting
for you. Write them at once and you will receive a
MESSAGE OF HOPE—explaining their system of treatment and their
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list of cures for your case, also their professional ex-
perience.

Colonial Sales

MISSOURI, TOO, TO TAKE A LONG
STRONG JUMP.

Germania Trust Will Reduce Its Stock
From \$2,000,000 to \$1,000,000 May 7.

Talk of prospective consolidation of the
Missouri and Colonial Trust companies cut-
tunes rife in brokerage circles, though of-
ficials of neither company will admit that
such a contingency is about to occur.

It is known that representatives of both
companies have been reported confer-
ences recently, but no definite statement
was obtainable from them yesterday as to
how close to consummation their consoli-
dation plans had been advanced.

Yesterday that the stock of the Colonial would
be rated at \$2.50 and the Missouri at \$1.80
was effecting the merger.

One hundred and thirty-five shares of
Colonial changed hands yesterday at \$2.50,
the highest point it reached Friday. Miss-
ouri, which jumped from \$1.25 to \$1.35 Fri-
day, closed yesterday at \$1.25. Ten shares
changed hands at that figure, it being the
highest point touched.

The capital stock of the Colonial is \$1,500,000
and the surplus also \$1,500,000. The cap-
ital stock of the Missouri is \$2,000,000, but
the surplus only \$250,000. This accounts for
the difference at which the stock will be
rated if the merger is effected.

Clark H. Sampson is now president of the
Colonial, and John W. Harrison of the
Missouri. According to reports among the
brokers, Mr. Sampson will be at the head
of the new organization if the consolidation
plans are carried out.

The officers of the Germania Trust Co.
propose to reduce its capital stock from
\$2,000,000 to \$1,000,000. Secretary Gabel
has notified the stockholders that a meeting
will be held May 7 to vote upon such a
proposition. Mr. Gabel says that the propo-
sition meets with the unanimous consent
of the directors of the company.

Passengers Were Duced.—A Chero-
kees fire cut took fire at Twelfth and
Spruce streets Friday, and the passengers
were drowned by one of their own number
who turned in a hose in front of the police
patrol house. The window put out the
fire with a bucket of water.

STARTLING CURES BY
A BATTLE CREEK MAN.

Battle Creek, the Greatest Health Centre of the
World, Has Produced a Treatment that is
Revolutionizing the Cure of Disease.

Treatment Free to Our Readers.

Every day and Sunday, too, "The Daily Free"
with through sleeper for City of Mexico.

ILLINOIS WILL BE REPAIRED.

Battleship Delayed Six Weeks in Sail-
ing to European Station.

POST-DISPATCH BUREAU.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Repairs found
necessary on the battleship Admiral
Crownshield has selected as his flagship
when he assumes command of the Euro-
pean station, will delay the sailing of that
vessel about six weeks.

It had been the intention to send the Illi-
nois to Europe this month. Admiral Crown-
shield has been selected as his flagship
when he assumes command of the Euro-
pean station, will delay the sailing of that
vessel about six weeks.

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when he assumes command of the Euro-
pean station, will delay the sailing of that
vessel about six weeks.

POKES FUN AT THEM HE CLEARED UP A SPOOK MYSTERY

IF REJECTED THEY SUICIDE. Now People Around There Breathe Easily.

Young Kentuckians' Queer Organization Calls Forth Many Protesters From Ladies in South.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 8.—At a recent meeting of the "Young Kentuckians' Queer Organization," a suicide club was formed recently by ten young men, with this law as a basis: "We do solemnly agree to use every effort to secure a wife, but, in the event that we are rejected when we propose to a girl, we will commit suicide by jumping off a cliff." A similar band was formed in the same community a few years ago, but it was not known until a man named John Collier was found one morning swinging to a tree with a copy of the by-laws in his pocket.

The organization of the new club has called forth a number of letters of protest from women in this part of the South, but it has remained for Miss Claudia V. Bess, a prominent young woman of this city, to hold the club up to scorn. Miss Bess' letter has attracted much attention. She endeavors to dissuade the young men from what she calls a "cowardly and dishonorable act," which will "injure none but your own egotistical selves" and bring but a day's notoriety to the victim. She says: "Do you know how much the world will pity you? Go to the seashore, take from the beach one grain of sand. The vacant space left behind will tell the story far better than I how much you will be missed."

The writer makes the point that a Christian never suicides. She then continues: "Therefore, turn your thoughts into another channel, for no man with any true nobility of soul can ever make himself a slave to any woman's caprice. Washington Irving said: 'Love is never lost. If not reciprocated it will grow back and soften the heart.' One Bible says: 'No man can ever enter the kingdom of God.' Why don't you young men fear God and know no other fear?"

She concludes with the statement that indiscriminate cliff jumping is unbecomingly quoting poetry to substantiate the claim, ending with the statement that man must stand the trials and adversities of life. She says she is a Kentuckian, and to tell the truth, the pictures of the young women of the community upon their forehead. She gives them this advice: "If you are going ahead, be certain of your step." She suggests a trip to Tennessee to meet girls of warmer hearts; if they have had bad luck in their own state.

CITY NEWS.

You will find everything the heart can wish for these nice Spring days at CRAWFORD'S! Everything from a needle to an anchor, or from mason's mells to sunflowers! Without making invidious comparisons, CRAWFORD'S is really the one, the only one and the one only complete store in the City!! They can feed you, clothe and shoe you, furnish your homes throughout, and last, though not least, nurse your babies!

CHUNKS OF ICE THAT BURNED

They Came From a "Gasser" at Beaumont, and Had Condensed Under the Great Pressure.

BEAUMONT, Tex., March 8.—Another occurrence of the freakish order is the ice-making proclivities of the big gasser drilled in several days ago by Comstock Wynne. On two occasions when this well was opened this week it has discharged chunks of ice before the volume of gas came. To most of the Spindle Top drillers this performance of the gasser had something of the miraculous about it, but it is accounted for by the intense condensation caused by the gas pressure against the cap that clogs the well. The day the gasser was opened a driller from a neighboring rig applied a lighted match to one of the chunks of ice discharged by the well, and he was surprised to find a piece of ice that would burn. The condensed mass held a quantity of gas sufficient to cause an explosion that burned the eyebrows of the experimenter.

Every Day and Sunday, too, "The Katy Flyer" leaves Union Station at 8:15 a. m. for Mexico. Through sleeper to California every Tuesday. Very low rates during March and April.

Mrs. Higgins Secures Divorce. In Judge Hough's division of the Circuit Court Saturday Mrs. Higgins was granted a decree of divorce from R. T. Higgins on the ground of desertion. She was allowed alimony in the sum of \$40. The couple was married in November, 1900, and separated in April, 1901. In her testimony Mrs. Higgins said that they were engaged for ten years before they married.

Kansas City Democrats Nominate. KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 8.—The Democratic city committee nominated the following men: For mayor, James A. Reed; city treasurer, James Cowgill; city auditor, D. V. Kent; police judge, Hugh C. Brack; city attorney, Jacques L. Morgan.

CAN BE CURED IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

COUGHS

Which wear you out, COUGHS That keep you awake all night, COUGHS That make the lungs sore, COUGHS Which irritate the throat and bronchial tubes.

All you have to do is to carry the little HYOMEI inhaler in your mouth while at work during the day, and on retiring pin a small piece of flannel saturated with HYOMEI to the night robe. On the morning of the third day the cure is complete.

The germ causing catarrh, bronchitis and consumption can be completely eradicated in a few weeks by the same treatment.

Group is cured in sixty minutes after the first inhalation.

It is no doubt that and to the R. T. Booth Co., 1000 N. 3rd St., for a two day treatment. The inhaler is sold from your druggist. The inhaler is a small, portable, and efficient device, and is a most reliable and safe means of giving you a quick and complete cure.

Farmer's Boy and Dog Did It. Now People Around There Breathe Easily.

WORLD'S BIGGEST ZINC VEIN WAS A NONDESCRIPT ANIMAL

OPENED IN CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY. HAD PHOSPHORESCENT EYES, WHICH EMITTED SPARKS.

Working Crudely and Expensively the Owners of the First Mine Have Been Making a Profit of \$500 a Car.

PADUCAH, Ky., March 8.—A little sawed-off cur of a farmer's dog chased a rabbit into a hole in a bluff in Crittenden County, five miles from Marion, and about 65 miles from Paducah, last summer. Out of that rabbit hole a dozen or so investors expect to take millions of dollars. They are already harvesting small fortunes.

The extent to which the mineral development of the country of Crittenden has grown and the extent to which it is expected to grow are not generally realized. So little has been said in print of the possibilities opened up lately around Marion that few people have any conception of what is being done in the present and will be done in the future among those rocky hills.

The story reads almost like magic, but it is all true, even to the dog and the rabbit part of it. Rev. C. P. Montgomery, just returned from a visit to Marion, said: "Last summer a farmer's boy with his dog chased a rabbit into a cleft of one of the cliffs near Crittenden Springs. In digging the rabbit out the boy found some peculiar-looking mineral specimens. He took them to town and turned them over to Blue & Nunn, a firm of young lawyers. These gentlemen discovered that the gleaming rocks which the boy had found were lumps of 'turkey fat' zinc of the wonderful kind that almost never occurs in nature. 'For \$100 they purchased a considerable tract of land in the immediate vicinity and began operations on a small scale. After going down a few feet they discovered that a great strata of rich zinc lay almost on the surface of the earth. The zinc is apparently inexhaustible. The 'turkey fat' zinc, which is utilized for medicinal purposes, lies nearest the surface. Under it are apparently endless deposits of 'black' zinc, which is utilized for manufacturing purposes. Blue and Nunn are now engaged in digging the mineral out and transporting it in wagons five miles and shipping it to Chicago and St. Louis. Even by such laborious and costly mode they are realizing a clear profit between \$500 and \$600 a car load on their investment."

An expert named Roberts, who was in Marion a few days ago after an examination declared the beds were the richest and largest he had ever seen. He did not believe their equal was to be found in the world. During the last few days prospectors and investors, representing Eastern capitalists, have begun to come into Marion in numbers, and it is reported that mining operations on a most extensive scale will be undertaken.

It is reported that Eastern capitalists have offered Blue & Nunn \$200,000 for the property. Six months ago they paid \$1,100 for the property.

CHURCH SILVER ON A BAR

A New York Stall Man Became a Sexton and Took Communion Service.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., March 8.—In the Port Chester Police Court Arthur E. Britton, who has been arrested on a charge of robbing a church, confessed that he did so in order to cover a series of thefts. He obtained the position of sexton of the Congregational Church, he said, to rob it and today the silver communion service was found on the bar of a local saloon and returned to the pastor. Britton had sold it to the saloon keeper for \$250. Another feature of the case is that he has apparently played a double game. He is the sexton of many churches, who believed him a man of fashion and family he represented himself.

Britton, well dressed and of a fine manner, told his story to the police with an air of great remorse. He came here from Stamford several months ago and engaged to be married to a girl named Britton. He was introduced into some of the best society and has been prominent at several social events this winter.

When the sexton of the Congregational Church became ill a few weeks ago, Britton, who has attended services there, was accepted to the Rev. H. M. Hunt, and the pastor gave him the keys of the church. Soon the silver communion service was found on the bar of a local saloon and returned to the pastor. Britton had sold it to the saloon keeper for \$250. Another feature of the case is that he has apparently played a double game. He is the sexton of many churches, who believed him a man of fashion and family he represented himself.

Musical instruments and jewelry were afterwards stolen from the house of a wealthy woman Britton boarded, and Mrs. Mary Williamson, a member of the household, missed several articles of jewelry.

This was reported to the police, and a diligent search was made for the communion service. Detective Warrington and Miller found it on the bar in a saloon. The liquor dealer told them he had purchased it in good faith. The minister identified it and he returned it to its place in the church.

When Britton's room was searched a large bundle of letters from women and girls in Greenwich and Port Chester was found. The police took charge of his correspondence, and they are keeping the names of the writers secret.

Several women have called to see the prisoner, but they were not admitted to his cell. They appeared greatly excited, and some insisted on seeing Britton. The police relieve many were his admirers, who had not known of his life.

Justice Wakefield held Britton to await the action of the grand jury.

BIG LUMBER DEAL MADE

Lehrmann Hardware Co. Purchases Entire Lumber Stock of Cole & Glass Planing Mill Co.

It was announced last night that the Charles F. Lehrmann Hardware Lumber Co. had purchased the entire lumber stock of the Cole & Glass Planing Mill Co. The stock consists of 2,000,000 feet of white pine, yellow pine, cypress, poplar and oak. The concentration is said to have been made in the neighborhood of 75,000. This is said to be one of the largest lumber deals negotiated in St. Louis in recent years. It was handled by W. W. Wood, vice-president of the St. Louis Refrigerator and Wooden Cigar Co., and President Charles H. Hoke, representing the Lehrmann Hardware Co. and George E. W. Lehrmann and T. W. Frey, who are the owners of the Lehrmann Hardware Co. A large quantity of the lumber will be used to supply local factories.

Mrs. Frances Vance of New York City, where her reputation for designing stylish hats is well established, has accepted a position with L. E. Green & Sons, and will be seen at most hot patrons and other friends of St. Louis.



\$3.98

For Morris Chair, like cut, golden oak frame, soft reversible cushions, all colors, worth \$6.75.



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CREDIT FREELY GIVEN

Two Rooms
FURNISHED COMPLETE,
For Light Housekeeping for
\$48

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHINGS.
Special offers that are winning us hundreds of friends every week. You cannot buy these goods separately elsewhere in St. Louis for twice the amount we ask. Better investigate. It will pay you.

Three Rooms
FURNISHED COMPLETE,
Kitchen, Bedroom, Sitting Room for
\$72

CREDIT FREELY GIVEN

Four-Room Flat
FURNISHED COMPLETE,
Kitchen, Dining Room, Bedroom and Sitting Room, for
\$100

Each outfit includes bedding, curtains, carpets and everything needed for the rooms—ON CREDIT with very small payments to suit your convenience. Come tomorrow.



\$3.98

Good, strong and durable iron bed, with best angle side rails—worth \$2.00.



\$2.75

Large Arm Rattan Rockers, like cut, worth \$5.00—Sale Price....



\$2.98

For this handsome Parlor Rocker, exactly like cut.



\$38c

500 Ladies' Bamboo Work Baskets, like cut, this week....



\$59c

High Back Solid Oak Chair, like cut, worth \$1.00—Sale Price....



\$7.98

Iron Folding Beds, like cut, enameled, all colors, full and three-quarter sizes—worth \$12.50—Sale Price....

CARPETS, RUGS AND LINOLEUMS.

20c PER YARD FOR GRAY-THE INGRAIN CARPETS—worth 30c.

45c PER YARD FOR EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN CARPETS—worth 75c.

47c PER YARD FOR TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS—worth 75c.

85c PER YARD FOR WILTON VELVET CARPETS—worth \$1.50.

95c PER YARD FOR AX-MINSTER CARPETS, like cut, or without borders—worth \$1.50.

48c PER SQUARE YARD FOR SCOTCH AND AMERICAN LINOLEUMS—new, bright and handsome patterns, extra heavy—worth 75c.

12c PER YARD FOR CHAIR MATTING—See line of well-made goods—worth 17c.

19c PER YARD FOR a good quality of LINOLEUM—bright and cheerful patterns—worth 25c.

\$8.75 FOR 8x12 BRUSSELS RUGS—worth \$15.00.

\$14.98 FOR 8x12 WILTON RUGS—worth \$24.00.

\$12.75 FOR 8x12 REVEREND RUGS—worth \$22.00.

\$3.98 FOR INGRAIN RUGS—worth \$6.00.

An elegant Davenport, upholstered, best quality Verona velvet, worth \$28—Sale Price **\$16.50**

A Handsome Rug Given Free With Every Carpet Purchased This Week.

MERGER SUIT PAPERS READY. ARRESTED IN TEXAS

Attorney-General Knox Forwards Them to Be Filed. POST-DISPATCH BUREAU, 1546 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., March 8.—Attorney-General Knox today forwarded to the United States district attorney at St. Paul the papers to be filed in the federal court there in an effort to dissolve the Northern Securities merger.

Solicitor-General Richards will represent the government throughout the proceedings, and when the case reaches the supreme court, the attorney-general and solicitor-general will both appear for the government. Former Attorney-General Griggs is chief counsel for the Securities company.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 8.—W. H. Shanks, sheriff of Laclede County, Mo., arrived in San Antonio Friday, bringing with him a warrant for the arrest of J. N. Levin on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

Levin was arrested by the police at the Grand Opera House without a warrant, and was held in the city jail until Friday without process of law.

The arrest was made on a telegram from Sheriff Shanks of Laclede County, Mo. The telegram did not specify the offense for which Levin was wanted on a serious charge.

Levin's lawyer said Levin had owned a farm near Lebanon, Mo., and borrowed \$20 from the bank, with which to purchase some hogs. He gave as security a chattel mortgage on the hogs he expected to buy, some hogs he already owned, and other personal property. For some reason the hogs were not purchased and Levin returned \$100 of the money he had borrowed. Subsequently the property given as security was sold and did not bring the amount of the debt, hence the prosecution, although the case would be settled readily.

Levin has lived in San Antonio since last September. He was employed as a window dresser by a big dry goods store. Several months ago he was discharged by a man and his daughter from Lebanon, Mo., came to San Antonio and went to board at the house where Levin was boarding. The young lady recognized Levin and told her father, who telegraphed to his brother in Lebanon, Mo., that the young man was there.

Levin emphatically denies that there was anything criminal in his actions.

ILLINOISANS GO TO CHARLESTON. Hulman's Letter Caused Change in First Plans.

CHICAGO, Gov. Yates, and staff and members of the Union League and Hamilton Clubs, about 100 strong, leave by special train today for Charleston, S. C. President Bush of the Marquette Club today announced that at a meeting last night the club had decided not to go as a body. This action was taken, he said, on account of the recent telegram from Lieutenant-Governor or Tillman to President Roosevelt withdrawing the invitation to the President to participate in the sword presentation at Ft. Jenkins.

Golf balls, lower prices than ever before. McCLELLAN'S, 24 North Broadway.



\$3.98

For Morris Chair, like cut, golden oak frame, soft reversible cushions, all colors, worth \$6.75.



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**GUSHER
ROUTED "HOODOO"**
Ill Luck Encountered in Drilling It In.
THREE HOLES WERE SUNK
ROCK AND ACCIDENTS CAUSED
THE DIFFICULTIES.
Indomitable Pluck, However, Won out
in the Long Run and Extended
the Scope of Beaumont
Field.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
BEAUMONT, Tex., March 8.—A persistent Spindle Top "hoodoo" was put to rout when the famous Smith well was brought in as a gusher. This "hoodoo" caused the drilling of three wells instead of one, the loss of more than 100 feet of costly pipe, the destruction of two boilers by the explosion of one of them, and the death of a fireman. It prevailed for a year and a half, and gave way only to human persistence and the Texas and Colorado grit. But when it was finally routed, the victory was coupled as well worth the fight for the producing area of Spindle Top. It was proved to extend almost an eighth of a mile farther north than had been believed, and something was added to man's store of exact information as to the extent and course of the Beaumont oil stratum. In addition to these themes, perhaps a million dollars was added to the value of the property in that district.

The sinking of the first Smith well was begun in the early part of February 1900, near the northeast corner of block 5 and 60 feet north of the "Kopke" well, and Spindle Top Hill. The property—six and one-half acres—was owned by the Denver-Beaumont Oil Tank and Pipe Line Co. and at that time, a month after the bringing in of the Lucas gusher, nobody knew what direction the oil stratum took, although nearly everybody thought it formed a huge arch underlying the flat area spreading in all directions from the Lucas well.

The Drillers
Struck Granite.
The Smith well was sunk more than a mile northeast of the Lucas well, and a premium was offered for its drilling. The auger went down rapidly to a depth of 60 feet. Then it began to meet boulders and slabs of adamant granite, and progress became slower. But the rotary bit at work, and inch by inch the hole was sent deeper, until the depth reached by the Lucas drillers was passed. All signs were good, however, and the drilling continued. But when another deposit of yielding granite was struck at a depth of 100 feet, the first real trouble began. The pipe went round and round more slowly, and after this had continued for days that threatened to stop the work, the drill weakened under the contrary force of rock and steam, and before anybody knew what was happening had been driven in two nearly a thousand feet down. Penetrations to the broken pipe and remedy the break were made, and the work began, but the "hoodoo" was now working his most powerful spells, and just as a good grip had been taken on the broken pipe, an accident happened. The whole outfit of "drilling tools" was dropped into the hole. This effectively stopped work on well No. 1, and drilling was continued on No. 2, which was located 100 feet to the southwest. The change was made in the hope that fewer obstacles would be met, and, perhaps, the fact that several months had considerably narrowed the theoretical oil field had some influence also. But the "hoodoo" was still on hand, and hardly had the drill gone underground when it began to work in a way that was through quicksand, and generally get into trouble. But the Denver-Beaumont people were game. They defied the "hoodoo," kept up their courage, and continued sinking the hole.

At a distance of 600 feet the "hoodoo" was again. The drill struck the edge of a boulder—one of fine sandstone, and not make a scratch on it. The engine kept at work, and the hole was sent deeper, until the depth reached by the Lucas drill, unable to catch a hold on the rock, veered off into the soft clay, made an angle in the hole, and the engine stopped the drilling of well No. 2.

BOYS AND GIRLS

WILL YOU HELP TO BEAUTIFY ST. LOUIS?

The Sunday Post-Dispatch

OFFERS
PRIZES OF GOLD
To Enlist the Children in This Great Work.
READ THE PLAN AND ENTER THE LIST

ALL St. Louisans are interested in making this city the most beautiful on the American continent. Public-spirited men are endeavoring to enlist the co-operation of citizens in the planting of trees, at least throughout those sections of the city which are wholly devoted to residences. Shaded, clean streets will add greatly to the beauty of the city, but when these reforms are accomplished there will remain another and greater. Every yard in the city—in front or back of a home—should contain bushes, flowers and vines, planted with care and tended lovingly. To awaken intelligent interest in this great improvement the Sunday Post-Dispatch has determined to offer a series of prizes. The object sought—beautifying the city by beautifying the homes—has the hearty approval of St. Louis educators and of the Engelmann Botanical Society.

THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH will offer a series of prizes for the best essays on the subject, "How can a boy or girl best contribute by home work, to the beautifying of St. Louis?" The subject should be treated from the practical standpoint of beautifying the home by cultivating gardens, trees, vines, etc. The prizes will embrace a prize of one dollar (\$1.00) for the best essay of those contributed by the children of each school, and for the three best essays of all the schools sent to the Sunday Post-Dispatch, a first prize of a twenty dollar gold piece (\$20.00), a second prize of a ten dollar gold piece (\$10.00) and a third prize of a five dollar gold piece (\$5.00). The plan is to have the principal of each school or any committee that he may select, determine which of those written by the pupils of his school is the best essay on this subject, considering primarily originality and practicability of the ideas contained in the essay, and next the style of the essay—clearness, force, good English, etc. The prize for the school essay will be awarded on the decision of the principal. The prize essay of each school will be sent to the Sunday Post-Dispatch to compete for the general prizes, which will be awarded by a carefully selected committee.

This plan of interesting the children in the work of beautifying the home and the city is designed to promote the work undertaken by the Engelmann Botanical Society and is heartily endorsed by that society. The influence on the children has two-fold value. It induces them to take an interest in the practical work of beautifying the home and the city, and it offers excellent practice in writing on a practical subject of public interest. THAT is the theoretical side of the plan. There remains a practical side and in this every child in the city should be deeply interested. Three prizes are offered for the most beautiful yard in St. Louis. The yard may be either before or behind a home, but its cultivation must be entirely the work of one child who is less than sixteen years old. Only the work done in the approaching season will be taken into account. Entries must be made before work is commenced in order that the amount of work may be estimated by the committee of award. Inspection must be permitted at any time during the season by any member of the committee which is to be selected and which will adopt a system of scoring that will be equitable between all the contestants. For the most beautiful yard the committee will award a prize of \$30 in gold. For a second prize, \$10 in gold will be given. For the third prize, \$5 in gold will be given. FROST yet holds the ground and planting is not possible, but in another week gardeners—amateur and professional—will be in the thick of their spring work.

All the amateurs will be interested in the further details of this plan which will be printed in the next
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
WILL YOU TRY FOR ONE OF
THE GOLD PRIZES
AND HELP BEAUTIFY ST. LOUIS?

SENATOR ALLISON THE YOUNGEST OF THE OLD MEMBERS OF THE U. S. SENATE

Rosy Cheeked, Boyish, Lighthearted, Open-Hearted and Reassuring, Notwithstanding He Is an Adroit Politician and Has Served a Generation in the Senate, His Manner Suggests the Titled Family Doctor of a Ruling Family.

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BY KATE CAREW.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Senator Allison has the prettiest white hair, rumpled like a schoolboy's. And he has apple cheeks—the only apple cheeks in the Senate, I think—and brown eyes as bright as a robin's, and a very earnest, boyish way of looking into your face and making believe to answer questions.

All the time he sat talking to me in the Marble Room of the Senate he leaned forward, with his elbows on his knees, twisting a rubber band in his fingers, stretching and retreating, twining and retwining it. A schoolmaster might have been tempted to take it away from him and tell him not to fidget. Not that he is fidgety—not in the least. Beyond the rubber band habit and a trick of screwing up his right eyebrow he is the most soothing of men. If I had not been told in advance that he was a power in the councils of the nation and one of the most adroit politicians in Washington I should have taken him for—

No, I don't believe I should. I think he'd have perplexed me. Too polished, too leisurely for a business man, too much of a man of the world for a university professor, too easy-going for an editor, too sophisticated for a lawyer, too open-hearted for a politician.

Wait! I think I have it. Yes, I believe I might have taken him for a doctor. You kind you read about, you know—the renowned specialist with a handle to his name who is summoned from London to attend Lady Guinevere when she is down with brain fever. I'm sure Senator Allison would have made a reassuring doctor. I can imagine the castle breathing again under the influence of his presence, and the Earl ceasing to pace the library like a caged animal after Sir William Allison, M. D., had made his diagnosis.

Washington Society Gayer.

A generation in the Senate—thirty-six years when he shall have completed his present term. The fact suggested a theme.

"Has Washington changed much in the past thirty years?" I asked.

"Yes," a great deal. It has developed along social lines that were inevitable.

"How, for example?"

"Chiefly by the settlement here of a great many people of means who are outside of official life, but who now play an important part in Washington society. They have made their homes here. As the country has developed, so has the capital. We have more wealthy people, and consequently more entertaining. Social life is more complex, more far-reaching."

"And gayer?"

"Yes, in a measure. I suppose it should be called gayer."

"And more luxurious?"

"Yes, wealth and leisure produce luxury. More money means more carriages, more servants, bigger houses, bigger dinner parties, more and bigger everything that society holds so dear."

"Do women play a more important part in Washington life than they did?"

"Well, now, didn't they always and don't they always and won't they always play the most important part in life everywhere under the sun?" The sharp eyes danced with gallantry. But suppose it might be said that the women of today devote more time and thought to social affairs than their mother or grandmother did. She has more time to give. Wealth and modern invention have relieved her of the cares of housekeeping, and all the world is the happier and better for it.

"Have women much influence in politics here?"

"They have the best and sweetest influence in everything that concerns mankind."

They Have the Best of Dinners.

When Senator Allison does not wish to answer a question he parries it with a gallantry which he utters with a certain old-fashioned earnestness. There is something very winning and flattering about this method of evasion, and nothing less than a lifetime's practice could account for the gentle, fastidious adroitness with which the senator employs it. If he had to plead a cause before a jury of women I would trust him to win the verdict.

"You are fond of society, aren't you?" I said, recalling what I had heard of his fame as a diner out.

"Yes—oh, yes; but not more than most people." The tone was guarded. "My official associations naturally take me into society a great deal. I enjoy mingling with my fellows, but I am not by any means what is called a social man."

"Don't you dine out a great deal?"

"No. Who told you that? I have hardly been out all the time—not at all in fact, until very recently, owing to the death of my brother. At any time I don't dine out more than twice a week on an average."

"But the art of gastronomy improved in 30 years?"

"O, I guess perhaps it has but I don't pay much attention to such matters."

"Yet you are reputed to be a connoisseur, senator."

"I'm looked dismayed. 'Now, don't you quote me as being an epicure or anything of that kind. I like a good dinner, but my happiness does not depend upon eating, and I never think about it between meals.'"

"Have manners and morals improved since you first came to Washington?" I asked.

"They were always perfect!" he replied, smiling the subtle smile with which he knows so well how to invoke judicious reticence.

"Tell me about the Senate. Is it very different from the Senate of 30 years ago?"

"Different? Yes—well, yes, I think it is. In the first place, the Senate is much more numerous. There are only 55 Senators when I first came here. I forget how many there are now, but I suppose the number is doubled. And then a great change has come about in the character of the business."

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Kate Carew
A little condensation—judicious condensation, you understand; I mean, they might be made a little and the point.

How a Senator Gets a Rest.
And he smiled with such sweet deprecation that the most loquacious of his colleagues, if he had overheard, could not have taken offense. A moment later Senator Allison had fled toward the chamber and was approaching the exit. But on second thoughts he returned to assure himself that I knew the way out, so that my last impression of him was one of the most conscientious chivalry.

PRINCESS A SPY IN BERLIN
Katerina Radzwill, Accused of Forging Cecil Rhodes' Name, Has a "Pull" in London.
Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, March 8.—A profound sensation has been caused here by the revelations made in the Cape Town lawsuit, in which Princess Katerina Radzwill is accused of having forged Cecil Rhodes' name as indorser of notes for \$115,000.

The princess was the heroine of a sham diamond robbery at the Carlton Hotel here two summers ago, when she made a great stir by reporting that \$200,000 worth of jewels had been stolen from her bedroom. It has come out in court at Cape Town that she sent letters of introduction to Mr. Rhodes and Lord Milner from Lord Salisbury and other important persons, and that she had a card from Mr. Rhodes to enable her to leave South Africa. She is said to have forged his signature, not only to notes, but to letters, and to have written love letters. But Mr. Rhodes, being a noted woman-hater, had little difficulty in detecting the forgeries. He is now being the author of the love letters.

Princess Radzwill was the daughter of a Russian nobleman, and now it is surmised that she got her "pull" in London from having been a social agent of the British foreign office in Germany ever since the time of the war.

The British authorities at the Cape seem to be affording her every chance of escaping prosecution for forgery.

HIS THIRTEENTH CHILD.
John Jones Has Been Married Only 13 Years.
CABIE, Ky., March 8.—The wife of Mr. John Jones, living near Futrell, presented him with a fine girl last Thursday. John has been married 13 years and this is his thirteenth child. The smallest weighed 10 pounds and the largest 14 at birth. He is 35 years old and weighs 160 pounds. His wife is 25 years old and weighs 120 pounds. They have a son and a daughter.

POST-DISPATCH HELP AND SITUATIONS WANTED CROPPING

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All small DRUGGISTS in St. Louis and vicinity are authorized to accept advertisements for the classified columns of the Post-Dispatch at the office rates. To insure the prompt and proper insertion of your advertisement, please send the cash or check for the amount of the advertisement to the office. POST-DISPATCH, 315 OLIVE STREET.

FOR EXCHANGE.

One Cent a Word. (NOTICE—Real estate advertisements not accepted for this classification.)

BIOLYCE WANTED—For exchange, also sewing machine, for bicycle. Ad. H 158, Post-Dispatch.

MANUFACTURER WANTED—For exchange, material for light gas chandelier or painted lantern. Ad. H 158, Post-Dispatch.

IDENTITY—For exchange, lat-class dental work for carpets or rugs. Ad. F 75, Post-Dispatch.

IDENTITY WANTED—In exchange for carpet covering. Ad. G 130, Post-Dispatch.

DESK WANTED—For exchange, house or sign painting for top-end desk. 2008 St. Louis.

EXCHANGE—Diction with stenographer. H. 1000, Post-Dispatch.

FOR EXCHANGE—Wanted sideboard for machine; answer quick. Ad. G 16, Post-Dispatch.

FOR EXCHANGE—New silver set of 7 pieces, latest quality, exchange for gold or silver. Ad. G 41, Post-Dispatch.

FOR EXCHANGE—A piano for one or two stent seats. Ad. G 41, Post-Dispatch.

FOR EXCHANGE—First-class dental work for top-end desk. Ad. G 82, P-D.

FOR EXCHANGE—Extra fine silver set for lot of small children's trunks. Ad. G 130, P-D.

FOR EXCHANGE—Expressing of light building for furniture. Or what have you? 2419 Indiana. Ad. G 130, P-D.

FOR EXCHANGE—First-class printing outfit. Or what have you? 2419 Indiana. Ad. G 130, P-D.

FOR EXCHANGE—Ornate, 8-foot awning. 4509 Dorcas St.

FOR EXCHANGE—Cherry bedroom suit and gent's watch, for anything. 1835 Franklin.

FOR EXCHANGE—Mechanical paper hanging, painting and graining. 2006 Glasgow.

FOR EXCHANGE—Furniture, imported; what have you? Ad. H 66, Post-Dispatch.

FOR EXCHANGE—Library of Condensed State History. History, 10 volumes; illustrated; half Russia binding; edited by Gen. Clement Bissell. History, 10 volumes; illustrated; half Russia binding; edited by Gen. Clement Bissell. History, 10 volumes; illustrated; half Russia binding; edited by Gen. Clement Bissell.

FOR EXCHANGE—Drop-head sewing machine; for anything of value. Ad. F 104, Post-Dispatch.

FOR EXCHANGE—Sewing machine; what have you? Ad. H 66, Post-Dispatch.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

20 Words or Less, 5 Cents.

BOY-Sit. wanted by colored boy, 15 years old, would like work of any kind. Ad. H 158, Post-Dispatch.

CARPENTER-Sit. wanted by an experienced carpenter to do general repair work. Ad. D 60, Post-Dispatch.

CARPENTER-Carpenter and joiner, first-class in all kinds of work; would like to do any kind of work. Ad. E 6, P-D.

CARPENTER-Sit. wanted by carpenter, first-class in all kinds of work; would like to do any kind of work. Ad. E 6, P-D.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

20 Words or Less, 5 Cents.

MACHINIST—Position wanted as machinist or engineer in factory or mine; 10 years' experience. Room 9, 1804 Market. Ad. H 158, Post-Dispatch.

HOUSEMAN—Good white houseman or porter wants steady work. Ad. H 175, Post-Dispatch.

MAN—A young man of 17 wants job; will do any kind of work; write or apply 418 Miller St.

MAN—Sit. wanted by educated man in office or other desirable position; speaks and writes German and English fluently; best reference. Ad. G 93, Post-Dispatch.

MAN—Sit. wanted by young man of 18; fair education; best appearance; good references. Ad. G 115, Post-Dispatch.

MAN—Sit. wanted by young man, age 30; would like work of any kind; not afraid of hard work. In need of work. Ad. J. H. 4027 Morgan.

MAN—Young man, German, desires position in wholesale house, wine and liquor branch preferred; 10 years' experience in manufacturing same, in double entry bookkeeping and as salesman; would like to move some firm in South Africa later on; an well acquainted with business men there. G. W. 2106 Missouri av., East St. Louis.

MAN—Reliable, sober German, 40 years, situation in retail house, preferably in food line, desired. Ad. F 180, Post-Dispatch.

MAN—Situation by young man to attend house or office work; 10 years' experience. Ad. F 180, Post-Dispatch.

MAN—Sit. wanted by young man, 20 years, for parties keeping large stable of horses. Man having had charge of one of the largest stables in New York City for 20 years; understands the business thoroughly and has good references. Ad. G 94, Post-Dispatch.

MAN—German, sober, reliable, experienced gardener and all-around handy man, seeks position on private place. Ad. F 46, Post-Dispatch.

MAN—Young married man of 29 would like a position; good German; speaks German; 4 years' experience in shipping. Ad. H 175, Post-Dispatch.

MAN—Sit. wanted by experienced colored man to do porter work of any kind or to clean office, morning or evening; references. Ad. 1424 Locust.

MAN—Sit. wanted by reliable, hard man with good references; speaks German and English; would like to do anything for salary only. Ad. G 94, Post-Dispatch.

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TEACHERS WANTED—Would like to buy a
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 "Harry Harris" \$2.50 shoes for Easter. 407 North-
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Upright, mandoni, guitar and banjo taught by Lowell Polman, 1108 N. Grand av. Instructional Music Exchange repaired; organs, recorders.

WYLS a fine piano; perfect order.

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 GAIN AT KIESELHORST PIANO
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 10 CUTS no figure, come in and make us an offer on any of our numerous square pianos (they take up too much room) and we'll give you as good as or great many more modern cheap pianos.
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18—THIS amount will purchase of us a grand
upright-hand, 500-note piano, a few years
old, but still better than a cheap new piano;
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THOS. H. SIMS' MUSIC HOUSE.
 Sole agent for the celebrated **Martinez** **Grand**
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BESTER PIANOS ARE THE BEST

1850 boys a Lester concert grand upright piano; new scale; one of the highest grades in the world; all-steel construction. Money can't buy better, equal time; up-to-date piano; new and lower than anywhere else at Frank Seel's saleroom, 1618 N. 10th st.

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\$200 thicker squares, now 125
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 Every one in good condition, and will be as-
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 We have quite a number in stock which we are
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At terms to suit your convenience,
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The King of Kings

Menelik of Abyssinnia

who may come
to the WORLD'S FAIR
in ST. LOUIS

SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH MAGAZINE
ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1902.



MENELIK
OF ABYSSINIA.



MENELIK eats raw meat. All Abyssinians do. Capt. Welby, an English officer who has been among them, says they are at once the greatest eaters and the greatest fasters he has ever seen. They have 192 fast days in a year, and when they do eat a single Abyssinian can devour a quantity of beef which Capt. Welby says would satisfy 10 Englishmen. Otherwise they are quite modern at table, cooking every other dish. The King never sits at table without his champagne. Menelik does not smoke. In 1885 King John, at whose death Menelik and another dynasty acceded to the throne, issued a royal decree prohibiting the use of tobacco in the land. Since that time no Abyssinian has smoked.

The robe of Menelik and some of the letters in the heading are printed in MAGIC INK. Dip a brush in water and rub gently over the robe and letters and see what will happen. A piece of wet cotton can be used instead of a brush. This is unique in printing and is a novelty peculiar to the Sunday Post-Dispatch. Patent applied for.

MENELIK, King of Abyssinia, most famous and most powerful of the world's primitive rulers, is a prospective visitor to the Louisiana Purchase Fair at St. Louis in 1903. Consul General Long has informed the Fair directorate from Cairo, Egypt, that Menelik has expressed to him a desire to visit the United States, and that he will make the St. Louis Fair the occasion and objective point of his tour, if he shall be duly invited. In response to Mr. Long's information, the Fair people have commissioned Walter Williams, a Missourian now traveling in Egypt, to visit Menelik and assure him that he will be welcomed. Walter B. Stevens, secretary of the Fair, assures the Sunday Post-Dispatch

WHO MENELIK IS.

KING MENELIK II is the King of Abyssinia, a country in northeast Africa which is about as large as half of that portion of the United States east of the Mississippi river. His official title is His Imperial Majesty King Menelik II, K. C. M. G. Negus Negasti, Emperor of Ethiopia, King of Kings. His people call him the Negus and Janhoy. Menelik is the high priest of the Abyssinian Christian Church, the only church tolerated in his country. He is also the commander in general of the Abyssinian army, and personally leads his troops. Though using modern firearms, the Abyssinian still clings to his shield, which he uses with such dexterity that it protects him much of the time without lessening his fighting capacity. Menelik is the first king of his dynasty, has reigned since 1889, and says he is a descendant of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

of his confidence that Menelik will come to St. Louis next year, unless something should occur to detain him. His country is at peace, he is not yet too old to travel, being still under 60, and is an earnest student of the international progress to be so fully exploited by the Fair. It, as seems likely, Menelik, the King of Kings, the Negus Negasti, the Emperor of Abyssinia and Ethiopia, Janhoy the great, and high priest of the Koptic Christian Church in the hills east of the Soudan, shall come to St. Louis in 1903, it will be given to the city to see and entertain one of the most remarkable international characters in the world today. Menelik is a barbarian, for he eats raw meat; Menelik is a civilized man, for he speaks at the tongues of the tribes over

WHAT MENELIK EXPECTS.

By WALTER B. STEVENS, Secretary the Louisiana Purchase Fair.
OUR information that King Menelik would come to the St. Louis Fair if invited comes to us through Consul-General Long, at Cairo, Egypt. We shall see that the King is invited and urged to visit us. It is our understanding that, in the event he comes, the King will expect to be entertained by the people of St. Louis in a manner befitting his rank. He is a very great personage in that part of the world from which he comes, and it will doubtless be a matter of no little preparation to receive and entertain him. I have no reason to feel that the opportunity to secure King Menelik as a notable visitor to the Fair is not more than promising. In fact, I am inclined to believe he will be but one of several royal visitors if he comes, for even royal eyes are turned this way.

which he reigns, and knows also Arabic, English, French, Russian and Italian. Menelik is a barbarian, for he lives and reigns by the sword and will not permit his people to cover their bodies with clothes; Menelik is a civilized man, for when Henri d'Orleans appeared before him in hunting costume instead of the ordinary court dress of Europe, Menelik leaped to his feet in anger and exclaimed: "Who is this who does not know what to wear when he comes before a king?" So, truly, Menelik is both civilized and uncivilized, perhaps the most complex character of the sort the world has ever seen. Menelik is 58 years old. He is 5 feet 10 inches tall. He weighs 180 pounds. He is massive in chest. He is black, not very black, but black. He is pock-marked. He has a large mouth. He has thick

Continued On Page Two of This Magazine.

PADEREWSKI HAS PROVED HE CAN WRITE SONG MUSIC KING MENELIK MAY COME TO ST. LOUIS

Fresh From His New York Triumph Over His Critics, the Great Pianist Will Come to St. Louis This Week.

ONCE JAN PADEREWSKI will give a piano recital at the Odeon this month. He did not come to America this time to tour, but to see his only opera, "Manru," presented in New York. Then a manager lured him to the road.

The great pianist has triumphed over his critics who said he could not write an opera. The presentation of "Manru" was by subscription for one night at the Metropolitan in New York; a few nights later a second performance was given at the composer's risk, and a larger audience attended than heard the first rendition. J. C. H. Hatcher, one of the most conspicuous musical critics in the United States, tells the following story of the opera for the Sunday Post-Dispatch:

By J. C. HUNCKER.

IT WAS quite in consonance with Paderewski's character that he should have selected such a fascinating theme as the eternal antagonism of the dweller on the soil and the derelict on the wing of passion and grief. Despite the structural weakness of the book, the composer has so flooded it with music, the music of the pervasive, poetic personality, that after several hours of the whole is set fairly afloat in the finale of act I. Dr. Alfred Nossig is the librettist. He is a German pole and a friend of Paderewski.

A favorite Maori proverb declares that our enemies are our true friends. The converse is also true.

Whether considered dramatically or poetically, the "Manru" poem falls; it falls short in its development of an excellent thesis. This is it: "When the full moon floods the night, errant grows the gypsy wight"—a translation with all due deference to syllabic stress meaning and admirably Englished by Mr. Henry Edward Krehbiel, whose English version of the vocal score is published by the Schirmer. This motto has been seized upon by Paderewski as his poetic point of departure. Idealist that he is, and far from being a homesick dramatist, or even possessing what Henry James calls the "scentic idea," the Polish musician has sought for the larger symbol in the rather meager and sordid tale of the librettist, a tale originally told by Kraszewski. He sees poetic life in the strange conjunction of music and moonlight; and dovetailing this lunar madness with the melodrama of the gypsy, he lets loose his fingers on the keyboard of the emotions. And so "Manru" is a rhapsody in which commingles melodiously the drowsy, drugged sorrow of Sarmatia with the crazy, lascivious tunes made by clattering cymbal and tambourine.

The story told is simple: A Galician peasant girl married broomstick fashion to a gypsy tires of her isolation and returns to her kinsmen. But she is despised, reviled and goes back to her gypsy man only to find that he, too, is tiring. Upon these primitive folk several influences are brought to bear by the dramatist. A dwarf, in love with the woman, gives her a note which she is to retain—not to hold, however—the love of her Roman husband. And the other factor is a fiddling gypsy who sets rattling the chords of Manru's former vagabond life.

After the aphoristic is administered the love for his wife flares up in Manru's bosom, but soon evaporates in the cold, poisonous beams of a magic moon. Here is the first false note in the psychology of Nossig. Wagner invokes the chemist's black art in the "Tristan und Isolde"—"Kommt der Mutter Kunst nicht?"—but just there is the secret of Wagner's potency. His lovers were lovers before Brangäne admitted the gods to their reluctant passions that precipitates the catastrophe.

Now Dr. Nossig believes in the mechanical method. Naturally Manru's passion as

"Hansel und Gretel," and Wagner makes his Siglinde a seer of visions. But the peculiar concurrence of music and moon and their attack upon the wild brain of a gypsy is a triumph for Paderewski. "Ist der Mond am Himmel voll, dann wird der Zigeuner toll." Here is the true leading motive of the work and the one upon which the composer's instinct pitched for devoted and extended treatment.

Doubtless the list of operas with gypsy subjects is large. For the present it is sufficient to enumerate: "The Bohemian Girl," by Balfe; "The Gypsy's Warning," Julius Benedict; "Carmen," Bizet; "Kne Against His Will," Chabrier—Minka is Polish at least; "L'Amico Fritz," Mascagni, has a gypsy fiddler; "Il Trovatore," Verdi, with an old favorite Azeusa; "Piedone," Weber, and in George Fitzel's "Marga," the background is not unlike "Manru's." But Paderewski's gypsy is something different. He is—or is intended to be—the nomad whose love of wandering has become an obsession second only to his delirium of the senses when music sounds.

He is a lover of nature like "Jasper Pettie," who obstinately answered "La-vengro's" question thus: "There's night and day, brother, all sweet things; sun and moon and stars, brother, all sweet things; there's likewise a wind of the heath. Life is very sweet, brother. Who would wish to die?" It is hardly necessary to add that Nossig proposed and Paderewski disposed. It is to the score of "Manru" that we must go for the truth of the narrative.

Paderewski is modern in his treatment of the pariano, and the linking of minor episodes. The form ranges from the closed lyric to the free fantasy of the wandering drama. Were it not for the wanderings of the librettist, his music would be much closer knit than it is. This is proven by his successful coping with an intense situation. His real power is put to the severest test in Act III. That an opera composer young in his art—for Paderewski is known by his piano music—should have attempted such a task is proof that he has the courage of his imagination. It is here that we get the nexus of the composition; here all the thematic strands are united in a synthesis that is bold in its psychology, daring in its orchestral treatment, and bold in its melody. A gypsy dulcimer, so familiar to lovers of Hungarian music is introduced in the last act. Here, after the finding of Manru senseless in the moon's rays, all is picturesqueness, animation, a very storm of melody, seductive passion, and melodramatic retribution. The three scenes are interesting as tableaux, the costumes excellent. There is no pretense—a few hours of the obnoxious impression of wistful melancholy, the mood which usters in the play.

"Manru" is after all, Paderewski; that is, living melody of fantasy, caprice, magic, charm and beauty. It will live—until its creator composes a second opera.

ST. LOUIS' SINGLE LAPIDARY

Many Persons in St. Louis Wear Diamonds, but Only Carl Blatz Can Cut Them.

CARL BLATZ is the only lapidary in St. Louis. Every day he engages in a skilled work which not another one of the 600,000 people of St. Louis could relieve him for a day while he went fishing.

There are 500 lapidaries in the United States. Ten of these are in Chicago and one in St. Louis. The residue are all either in or around New York City.

The workshop of Lapidary Blatz is on the third floor at 800 Olive street. When called upon by the Sunday Post-Dispatch he was cutting a jade stone from Africa. He used a circular steel blade, and its swift revolutions threw off at a tangent a shower of brilliant diamond sparks and oil.

By CARL PLATT.

THERE are not many lapidaries in this country because it is a singular trade and one not easily learned. The lapidary is one of the few trades that is a lifetime of service. He must have the natural qualifications of steady nerves, perfect eyesight, powerful lungs and the ability to draw as well as the average artist. Many start in the business, but few finish.

The majority of the 500 lapidaries in this country are Germans, and were imported. This number includes the diamond cutters as well as the lapidaries who must also be engravers. Engraving is a necessary accomplishment, as a lapidary must cut signet rings and cameos. An apprenticeship of four years is required in the business, and then a workman is allowed to do only very plain work. The first two years an apprentice

is only in the way, and the last two he barely pays the master for his waste during the years of learning.

I came from a family of gem cutters, and when I was 14 years old I had secured the coveted papers of a finished apprentice. In fact I learned to sort precious stones while playing on the floor.

My father and uncle live in Oberstein, Germany, and when I want a very fine piece of work I import it from that country.

When a stone is to be ground, the idea is formed of the shape to which the stone is best suited, and a workman starts on the shaping machine. This is a torture machine. It consists of a big, fine grained grinding stone in a box. The workman lies down on a sort of bench hollowed out to allow the body to remain perfectly immovable. The arms hang down and the hands rest on a small shelf-like arrangement that acts as a support and steadies the hands so that they will not move the least fraction of an inch.

The workman lies in this position for an hour or so, breathing the dust that flies up from the stone as he grinds. If the stone is a ruby or sapphire, the next step is to the cutting and polishing disk called a lap. For these stones a copper lap is used, and for the stones of steel is necessary. These laps are expensive, some of them costing \$15. They are filled with small cuts and hollows in which the diamond dust lays. The polishing dust is mixed with oil and the cuts are necessary to keep the dust on the lap, as the revolutions of the disk would throw the dust off.

When a stone is ready for the final polishing it is fastened on the end of a small stick with a peculiar kind of wax which, after being cooled, is as hard as the stone itself. The facets one by one are pressed down on the lap, and the operator must possess a pair of perfect eyes to cut all the facets at the same angle, or there will be no reflection, and the stone will lack the required brilliancy.

Diamond cutting is very hard on the eyes, and as the putting in the business are no more than in the most ordinary business, it is not a get-rich-quick profession. A skilled mechanic in almost any other line is paid in the neighborhood of \$25 per week. To get a salary of \$25 per week in this business a man has to be a skillful indeed. A boy 14 starting in the business and working steadily will live to be about 35 or 40 years old.

A number of Europeans have visited Menelik at his capital city of Addis Ababa (the new flower), which is deep in the interior of the country and where the royal palaces consist of a cluster of low, one-story, rude frame houses covered with red tile. They have all been received with much hospitality, have eaten at table with the king, and have been given protection wherever they desired to go.

Rev. Charles R. Watson, pastor of the First United Methodist Church of St. Louis, was born and raised in Cairo, Egypt, and his father is still a missionary over there, recently going to the Nile as far as Khartoum and Omdurman, 200 miles from the Abyssinian border. Through his own residence in Egypt, and through his father, who corresponds with him, Rev. Watson is quite familiar with the King of Abyssinia and his people, and is perhaps the

only person in St. Louis who could converse with the King in the Arabic dialect, which is the trade language of all that part of Africa. Rev. Watson talked to the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

He has been amused to read the story that Menelik would insist upon bringing a hundred wives with him if he came to the St. Louis Fair. Such stories are ridiculous, for Menelik, though in some respects almost a barbarian, knows the proprieties in this country and would not inflict upon a hundred wives, even though he had them, which I doubt. I have never heard of his having but one queen, and am inclined to believe that, while he may have more than one wife, as rulers in the East are inclined to have, none but the queen is ever presented or ever seen by visitors to the royal house.

Where I was raised Abyssinia is an up country with which Cairo has much commercial intercourse by way of the Nile river. The distance between Cairo and the Abyssinian border is very great, as far as the length of the Mississippi Valley, but the Blue Nile comes down from there and is a mountainous country, and is himself a mountain, being unique and the only almost black mountain in the world. It is the only Christian land in Africa. The Abyssinian people are an old people, and the Christian religion was adopted by them as far back as 330 A. D. The Mohammedans have never gained a foothold there. He has sought it earnestly, fighting the Abyssinian almost continually and threatening sometimes to conquer it.

It is supposed, of course, that such a King as Menelik would be accompanied, should he come to the United States and America, by a suite of considerable size—such a suite, I should say, as it has never been the privilege of Americans to behold. I do not know why he should not be able to come. He has recently established the independence of his country in such a manner as to vouchsafe its protection by the European countries which formerly sought to take territory from him, and the work of Kitchener in the Sudan has, for a time at least, stricken the arm of his foes on the west. It would be a big undertaking for him to come out, for he would probably come by way of the Somali coast and desert, embarking at Masowda, on the Red sea.

My father has written me that the great need of Menelik, as he understands it, is a seaport. His country does not touch the sea at any point, and is deprived of that trade which it would enjoy did it possess independently a port along the Red sea. The port of Masowda was formerly held by the Abyssinians, but their armies upon the west pressed them so sorely for a time that they were displaced on the Red sea coast by Europeans. England now holds the port that was theirs.

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Continued from Page 1 of This Magazine.

By REV. CHARLES R. WATSON.

HAVE been amused to read the story that Menelik would insist upon bringing a hundred wives with him if he came to the St. Louis Fair. Such stories are ridiculous, for Menelik, though in some respects almost a barbarian, knows the proprieties in this country and would not inflict upon a hundred wives, even though he had them, which I doubt. I have never heard of his having but one queen, and am inclined to believe that, while he may have more than one wife, as rulers in the East are inclined to have, none but the queen is ever presented or ever seen by visitors to the royal house.

Where I was raised Abyssinia is an up country with which Cairo has much commercial intercourse by way of the Nile river. The distance between Cairo and the Abyssinian border is very great, as far as the length of the Mississippi Valley, but the Blue Nile comes down from there and is a mountainous country, and is himself a mountain, being unique and the only almost black mountain in the world. It is the only Christian land in Africa. The Abyssinian people are an old people, and the Christian religion was adopted by them as far back as 330 A. D. The Mohammedans have never gained a foothold there. He has sought it earnestly, fighting the Abyssinian almost continually and threatening sometimes to conquer it.

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My father has written me that the great need of Menelik, as he understands it, is a seaport. His country does not touch the sea at any point, and is deprived of that trade which it would enjoy did it possess independently a port along the Red sea. The port of Masowda was formerly held by the Abyssinians, but their armies upon the west pressed them so sorely for a time that they were displaced on the Red sea coast by Europeans. England now holds the port that was theirs.

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has armed it with the best guns and rifles his money would buy in France, and he has employed Europeans, mostly Frenchmen, to familiarize his generals with modern tactics of war. He is most alert in keeping his country ready to meet its foes, and did he show an equal interest in progress in other channels, he would make his reign the most meritorious in the history of his land.

My father is quite familiar with conditions in Abyssinia, and has written me quite a good deal upon the subject. He feels that Menelik could be made to open his country to civilization in quite an advantageous manner if he could be reached by the proper counsel. Missionaries are all barred from his realm, and no other church than the Koptic Christian, practicing Christianity in its lowest and most primitive forms, has ever entered there. The Jesuits were once admitted for a hundred years, but were then expelled and their monasteries burned.

White Menelik is a fighter and absolute monarch of the people he rules, he is not a bad king, so far as I know. His people have quite a good deal to say about national affairs. He is not deaf to advice or counsel, and those Europeans who have succeeded in reaching him have taught him many things. He is, in fact, remarkably well informed of what is going on in the world without, and has introduced some modern things. He has telephones, though not many, in the country, but no railroads. He doubtless feels that the safety of his country lies in its isolation, and because of this feeling he is not so quick to adopt those arts of peace as he is to absorb the arts of war.

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METHODISM NORTH AND SOUTH MAY UNITE

Dividing on the Slavery Issue 58 Years Ago, This Great Church in America May Become a Unit Again Through Advances to Begin at the Dallas Conference This Spring.

IN 1844 the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States split upon the slavery issue. Like the Presbyterian church and the nation itself, it could not stand "half slave and half free." Now, after 58 years, there is a prospect that this year the first great stride will be taken toward a reconciliation of these great American churches, which are both so thoroughly entrenched in the city of St. Louis that the Methodist church (North) counts its nineteen churches in the city, and the Methodist church (South) its fifteen.

The conciliatory hope in the present year looks to the quadrennial conference of the Southern church to be held at Dallas, Tex., in May. If the conference votes for consolidation it will be the fruit of eight years of quiet agitation toward bringing the reconciliation about. It would then only remain for the Northern church to meet the Southern church half way at its next national conference, in 1904.

DANIEL WEBSTER declared the disruption of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States to be an omen of national disintegration. Such was the part of this great church in the national life 58 years ago, when it counted its churches from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, its hundreds of thousands of communicants and its picturesque circuit riders moving shoulder to shoulder with the most intrepid pioneer in the West.

Today there is object sought by the two churches to become the Methodist Episcopal Church without affixing North or South.

Indications of a growing spirit of unity between the two churches are the recent consolidation of their publishing houses in China, the adoption of a common standard hymn book, and the division of American insular territory by which the southern church enters the mission field in Cuba and the northern church confines itself to Porto Rico and the Philippines.

St. Louis is common territory for the two churches. In all the cities and large towns of Missouri a like situation exists, and in many of the smaller towns both churches are to be found.

The advances thus far made by the churches toward reconciliation and reunion have usually met with the support of representative St. Louis Methodists. Federation, rather than actual consolidation, has been the object sought by the two churches thus far. This question will come before the southern church at its Dallas conference in the form of a report of the action taken by the northern church on proposals which have been passing between the two churches since 1894. Amendments were made by the northern conference to the scheme of federation proposed by the southern conference, and it is not certain that these amendments will prove acceptable to the southern church, and the matter may be dropped at the Dallas meeting or reopened by new resolutions.

The recent strides toward union taken by the two sections of the Presbyterian Church have caused a sentiment for union among the laity in both divisions of the Methodist Church, and this feeling has been reflected in the St. Louis clergy and educators of both churches. Some of the most optimistic are in the approaching

By WILLIAM S. BAKER, Lay Delegate to the Coming General Conference of M. E. Church, South.

TO MY mind it seems that a great deal has been accomplished in the last few years by federation in connection with the two great branches of Methodism in the United States and in their mission fields in other countries. A great deal more can yet be done along these same lines.

When federation has met all the necessities of the case, then I believe it will be time to unite. But I do not anticipate a union within this decade.

By BISHOP JAMES N. FITZGERALD, St. Louis District, Methodist Episcopal Church.

I DO NOT consider the union of the northern and southern churches necessary. There is little or no conflict between the two churches. Most of their territory is distinct. When both are in the same field, each is doing its own work and doing it

well. They are in no sense antagonistic. One often notices two great banks or stores running in the same community, without antagonism, following apparently the same business plan, and one wonders why they do not unite. Yet they have their distinctive methods, each fills its own field, and they continue to do so well apart that they do not think of uniting. I do not know what the southern conference may do. Whatever they may decide upon in this matter will come before the northern church two years hence.

By E. P. V. RITTER, Layman, M. E. Church.

THE sooner American Methodism can be united the better. I believe that the sentiment of a majority of members of both churches is for organic union. That it has been delayed so long is not due, in my opinion, to the wish of the two branches to remain apart, but to the slowness which necessarily attends negotiations between the two bodies.

The old spirit of dissension which separated the northern and southern churches has passed away. We who are of a younger generation know of it only by tradition. Why should we keep up the divisions which arose from a quarrel in which we had no part?

To unite the two churches would not only show how thoroughly our nation is reunited, but it would greatly increase the force of Methodism as a spiritual power. The one church could do much more than the two are now doing, for it could save money and energy now spent in competition in common territory, and use these in unoccupied territory or in the foreign field.

If an instance is needed to show the unification of Methodist sentiment, it may be noted that we have in St. Louis a Methodist magazine representing equally the two branches of the church and numbering its subscribers among northern and southern churches.

By REV. W. F. M'MURRY, Presiding Elder, St. Louis District, M. E. Church, South.

THE M. E. Church, South, has placed itself on record in favor of federation with the northern church. When this is accomplished there will be time enough to discuss closer union.

The first steps toward federation have been taken in the mission field. In China, especially, it has become apparent that money was being wasted by the separate operations of the two churches. So a union of the publishing houses of the M. E. Church and the M. E. Church, South, has been brought about.

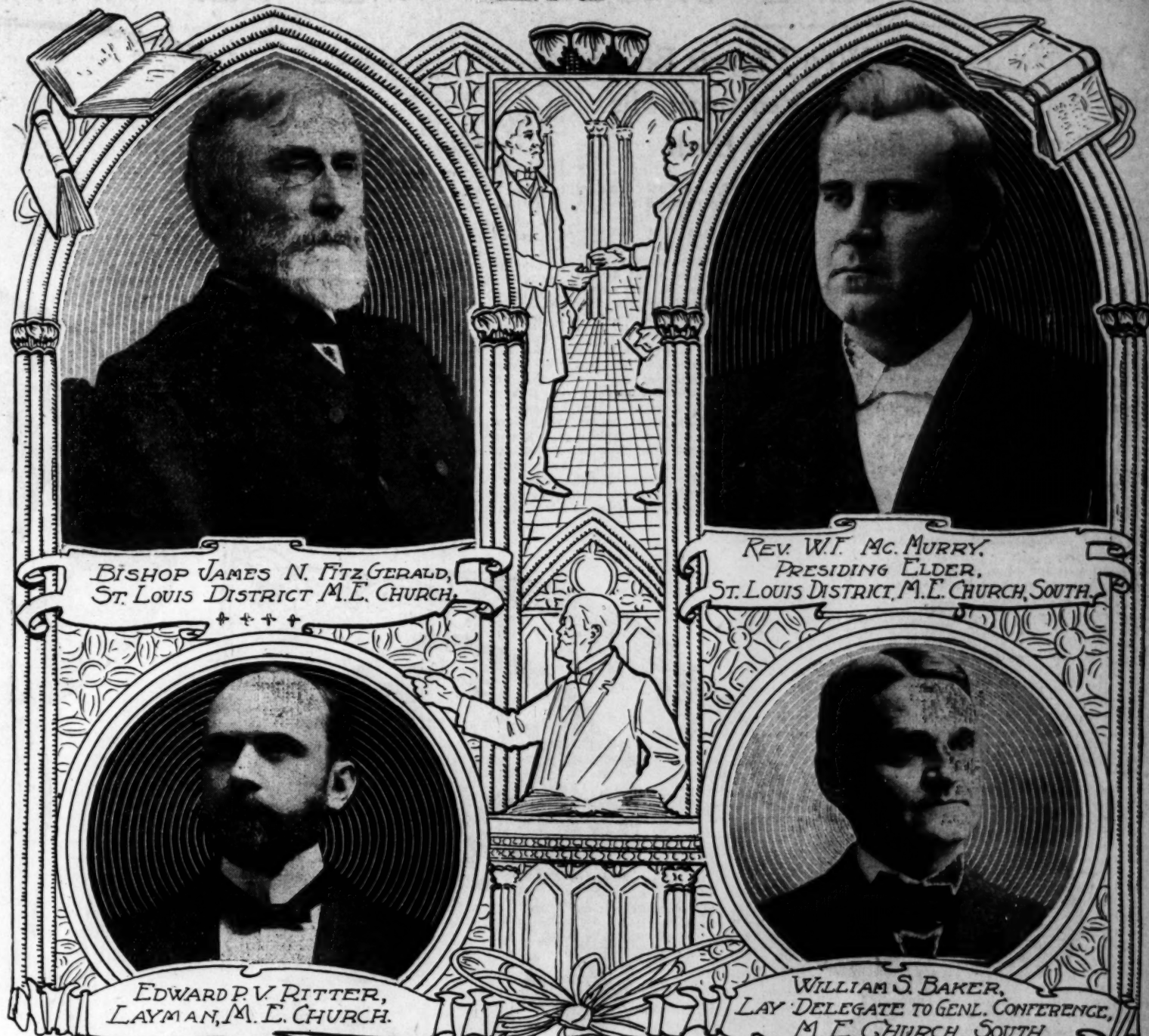
For the United States, federation means principally an agreement on the division of what is now common territory. In a city there is room for as many churches of both confessions as are likely to be planted here. But in small towns it is often a waste of money and labor to maintain two churches, the same in doctrine and separated only by a sectional name.

To avoid this duplication in the new mission fields opened by American expansion, the churches have made an agreement by which the southern church goes to Cuba and the northern church to the Philippines and Porto Rico.

At the general conference of the M. E. Church, South, held in 1894, a committee on federation was appointed, looking toward closer union with the northern church in mission work and adjustment of common territory. Two years later the M. E. Church held its general conference and ap-

pointed a like committee to meet our committee and draw up articles of federation. At Baltimore, four years ago, the last certain population where the other church was established, and adjusting relations where both are already represented. This action will be officially reported at

the meeting of our conference in Dallas. It is my belief that the action of the northern conference has destroyed the possibility of carrying the resolutions into effect and that the matter will have to be taken up anew, if anything more is to be accomplished.



EXPERIMENTS AT ST. LOUIS SCHOOLS PROVE SMOKELESS CHIMNEYS POSSIBLE

William H. Bryan, Consulting Engineer to the Board of Education, Says the Down-Draft Furnace Is so Much of a Success That the Chimneys Do Not Show When the Fires Are Burning.

WILLIAM H. BRYAN, consulting engineer for the St. Louis Board of Education and the Citizens' Smoke Abatement Association, declares, after exhaustive experiments at the St. Louis public schools, that it is possible to burn coal without making smoke, and that coal is cheaper than Texas oil.

Mr. Bryan has just submitted to the board the results of his experiments and his conclusions, and they come just at a time when Judge Wofford, in granting an appeal in the case of a Kansas City firm fined for violation of the smoke ordinance, says:

"I am satisfied that there is not any known method to prevent smoke. There is no doubt in my mind that when coal is burned it is bound to make smoke. Some say it is possible to prevent it, but I have decided a long time ago that there was no way to prevent it."

Mr. Bryan says the most effective device for the prevention of smoke is what is known as a down-draft furnace. He has found that, with equipment attached, it has required "close and long-continued observation of the chimneys of these schools to determine whether the boilers were in operation or not."

WILLIAM H. BRYAN has given the Sunday Post-Dispatch the report prepared for the Board of Education upon his experiments in the public schools with smoke-preventing devices. The following is the substance of the report:

By WILLIAM H. BRYAN.

IN OCTOBER last the Board of Education decided to install eight smokeless furnaces, five down drafts, two firebrick arch, and one oil-burning. The down-draft furnaces were accordingly installed at the Marshall, Field, Wyman, Sherman and Monroe Schools, the Reynolds arch furnace at the Charles school, and the Kent arch at the Fremont school.

The down-draft furnaces are doing excellent work. No smoke comes from their chimneys, and the men are able to handle them without difficulty. There is reason to believe, also, that they have effected an economy in fuel of at least 15 per cent.

The down-draft device is well known throughout the country, and especially in St. Louis, where there are in the neighborhood of 800 boilers set with it. Being a part of the pressure system of the boiler, and requiring a special fire front, it is necessarily higher at first cost than most other smoke-preventing devices, except automatic stokers. It sometimes proves unsatisfactory when improperly designed with respect to available draft and grate surface; also when impure feed water is used and the tubes are not kept clean. None of these conditions exist, however, in the St. Louis schools, and it would be reasonable to expect the same satisfactory results in all the schools that have been secured with this type of furnace at the Central High School, and with those at the Board of Education building when they were in operation.

I have visited the schools on a number of occasions since the furnaces were put into operation, the last trip having been made on Monday, Jan. 27. This will be remembered as one of the coldest mornings of the year, following a Sunday when the fire had been out and the buildings cold. This represented an severe service,

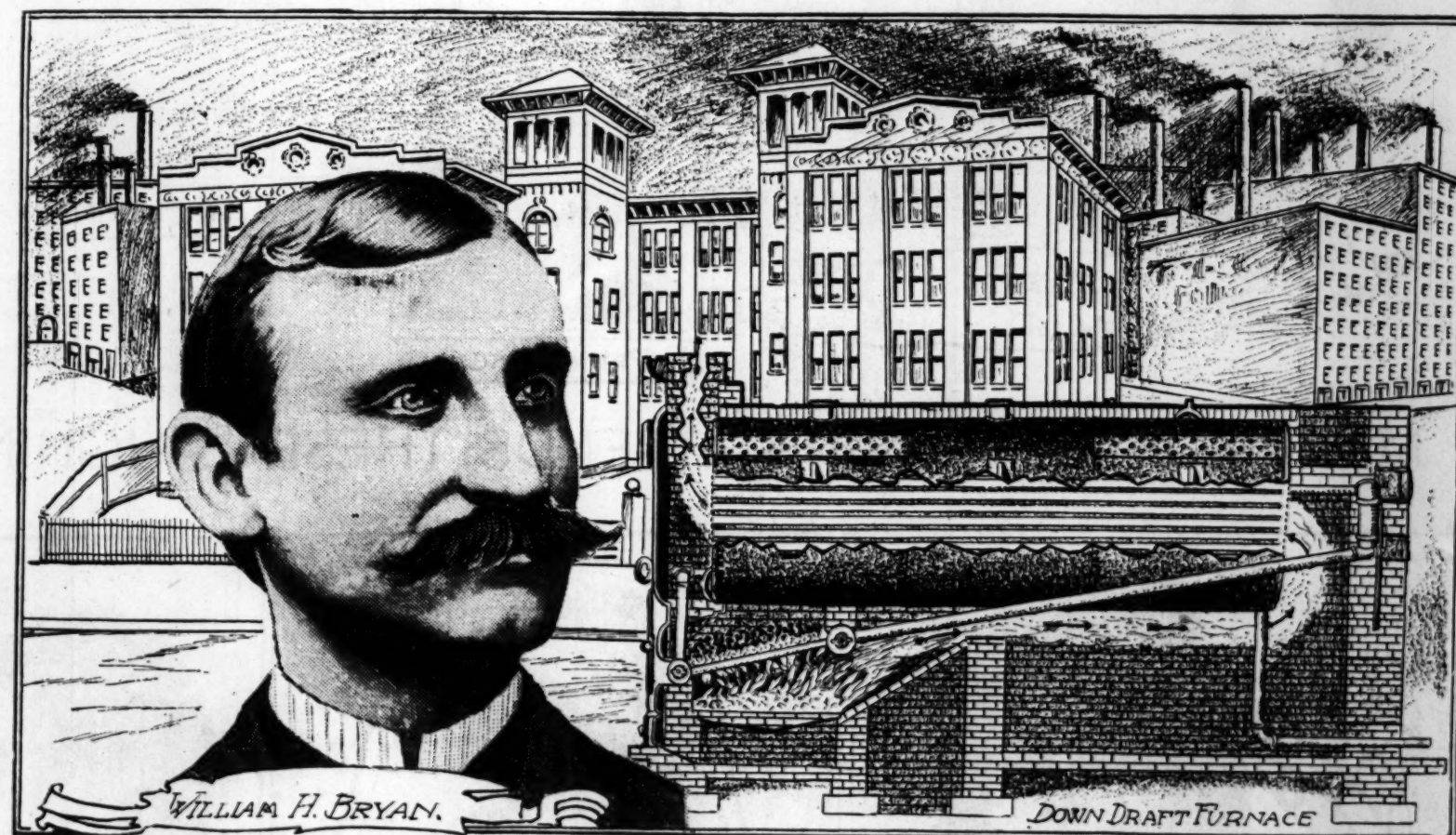
perhaps, as these boilers will ever be called upon to perform. I am gratified to say that in every instance I found the boilers doing their work satisfactorily, maintaining an ample supply of steam, and absolutely without smoke. It would, in fact, require close and long continued observation of the chimneys of these schools to determine whether the boilers were in operation or not. While no careful tests have been made, there is excellent reason for believing that at the time named each of these boilers was being operated at fully 15 per cent above its rated capacity. This would completely dispose of the argument that smokeless furnaces cannot be overworked, if that argument had not been so often and so fully answered heretofore.

The most gratifying feature of these installations, aside from their splendid smoke record, is the fact that previous investigations indicate that a saving in fuel of from 15 to 20 per cent may confidently be expected.

My investigations show that satisfactory smoke performance can be secured with both the Reynolds and Kent furnaces. There appears to be no marked economy of fuel due to their use, but there is evidence of some reduction in the capacity of the boilers for extreme overwork. The furnaces are reasonable in first cost, but will undoubtedly call for occasional repairs, not serious, however, in cost.

The excellent smoke performances secured with the furnaces have been due to skillful and continued attention to the fires to an extent greater than can be expected in regular service. The janitors in charge of these schools should, however, be required to give these furnaces just as close attention as their duties will permit, and they should understand that they will be personally to blame should complaint be made of smoke coming from their chimneys.

The necessity for this close attention and the further fact that the school boilers are often seriously overworked, for several hours continuously and are subject to wide fluctuations in output, together with the probability of repairs, seem to indicate that



this type of furnace is not as well suited for school work as some other types, the down draft, for instance. I therefore question the wisdom of any further investment in furnaces of this type. This, however, must not be taken as a general disapproval of this class of furnace. On the contrary, our investigations prove that they have a wide field of usefulness. They are low in first cost, and where the work is reasonably uniform and overloads rare and unimportant, they will undoubtedly give most excellent results.

I have devoted considerable time to the study of the best methods of burning oil for school work as some other types, the down draft, for instance. I therefore question the wisdom of any further investment in furnaces of this type. This, however, must not be taken as a general disapproval of this class of furnace. On the contrary, our investigations prove that they have a wide field of usefulness. They are low in first cost, and where the work is reasonably uniform and overloads rare and unimportant, they will undoubtedly give most excellent results.

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is usually very wet, as was shown in the Fremont School tests. It will therefore be necessary to use compressed air in the burners. For this purpose a small air compressor, operated by a low-pressure steam engine, will be necessary.

In addition to the pipe lines from tank car to storage tanks, additional lines will also be necessary from the storage tanks to the pump and from thence to the burners; also steam, exhaust and air connections to the pump and air compressor. These must be carefully designed and constructed, as the service required of them is important.

The matter of the cost of such a plant I have taken up with prominent and experienced builders of this class of apparatus, and find that the following figures are approximately correct:

Storage tanks, erected complete, \$ 300
Single pump system, with filters, heat-ers and regulator, 250
Boiler equipment complete, including atomizers, 250
Erection, pipe work and miscellaneous expense, 200
Total, \$1,000

It is, of course, true that oil can be burned experimentally with a much less expensive equipment, but I am confident that a thoroughly first-class plant, intended for regular and continuous operation, under safe,

reliable and efficient conditions, cannot be constructed for materially less than the sum named. As to comparison between coal and oil, crude fuel oil from Beaumont, Tex., such as that now under consideration, varies considerably in calorific value. I have ascertained that the oil now under consideration has an average of 14,245 to 15,150 British thermal units per pound. A considerable study of this satisfies me that 16,900 is probably a fair average value. Under your conditions of service it is reasonable to assume that you would get with oil a boiler efficiency of about 75 per cent. The lowest price now quoted on this oil, delivered in St. Louis, is \$1.25 per barrel, but it is expected that improved transportation facilities will enable the price to be reduced to \$1, which is exactly the present freight rate.

On the above basis the cost of evaporating 100 pounds of water from and at 215 degrees into dry steam, allowing 5 per cent, a conservative estimate, for the steam necessary to operate the burners and pumps, will be 25.4 cents.

The cost of evaporating 100 pounds of water under present conditions of service, with Mt. Olive coal costing \$1.65 per ton of 2000 pounds, as determined by the first trial at the Fremont school, is 13 cents. From this it is clear that, even assuming that it may be possible at some future

day to purchase oil at \$1 per barrel, it is nevertheless true that such a course would practically double the fuel expense of the schools, aside from the investment of \$100 necessary for an oil-burning plant.

The following are the instructions I prepared for the guidance of the janitors in firing the down-draft furnaces, securing efficiency and using Illinois coals:

Fire frequently and in small quantities. Break up the lumps to flat size. Fix on the upper grates only, carrying a bed of uniform thickness over the entire grate surface. Avoid thin or bare spots. The proper thickness of the fire bed depends upon the intensity of the draft and the size of the coal. Lump coal and good draft require a thick fire, say eight to 10 inches, while fine coal and poor draft may require it necessary to reduce the thickness as low as four inches. Don't let the elevation of the grates at the rear deceive you, but be sure the thickness of the fuel bed is the same there as at the front.

When sliding, be careful that no green coal falls through to the lower grate. Do not let green coal get to the under side of the upper fire next to the water grate. When sliding, push the bar between or along the water grate and draw it back again without disturbing the fire. Lift the slide bar just enough to break the coal bed. Use the slide bars as little as possible. Be very careful not to strain the tubes with the slide bar.

See that the bed of coal on the upper grate does not get either too thick or too thin. The former will reduce the capacity, and the latter will cause smoke. Do not close the upper doors while fresh coal is on the fire.

Do not reduce the draft by closing the dampers, shutting the fire doors or otherwise, except when absolutely necessary. Keep the lower grates well and evenly covered, but do not let the bed get too thick nor permit clinkers to accumulate.

Keep the doors between the upper and lower grates closed, except when cleaning lower grates, say two or three times a day. Admit a small amount of air under the lower grate, except when they are being immediately after cleaning.

When cleaning the upper grates, see that none of the water tubes are covered or exposed. The quantity and location of clinkers can usually be determined by running the slide bar through the fire. They can then be loosened and hooked out without seriously disturbing the fire bed. It is better to watch for clinkers close, and hook them out as fast as they are formed, rather than to attempt a general cleaning of the entire fire bed at one time.

Do not clean the lower grates when there is much green coal on the upper grate. Immediately after cleaning, slide the upper grates carefully, so as to get a covering of live coals for the lower grates.

The ash pit should be cleaned as often as is necessary to keep it from filling up and obstructing the admission of air to the lower grates. Never clean the ash pit while the lower grates are bare or thinly covered. Clean as quickly as possible, so as to avoid cooling the fire.

When cleaning the boilers, see that the circulating pipes and front and rear drums, to which the water grates are connected, are thoroughly washed out under pressure. These parts which can be examined should be "cooled" into at frequent intervals, and those which can be cleaned by mechanical means should have frequent attention. Where possible the water grates should be washed out.

PRINCE EUGENE OF SWEDEN WILL WED AN AMERICAN GIRL

For Miss Helen Wild, a West Virginia Beauty, the Artist Prince Will Renounce His Rights and Privileges of Birth.

Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

AN AMERICAN girl is to marry a royal prince. Just so soon as he can dispose of the royal red tape that accompanies a King's son's renunciation of his rights and privileges of birth, the very handsome and interesting Prince Eugene of Sweden will make Miss Helen Gorman Wild of West Virginia his bride.

Social and artistic Paris has not displayed as much interest in an engagement for many a season. Miss Wild is young, extremely beautiful, an heiress, a Parisian by adoption and one of the most charming young women in the artistic set.

Prince Eugene, whom his royal relatives are always trying to marry off, shuns courts and coronets, has lived for years in the Latin quarter, and is a painter of distinction.

It was in one of the studios that he finds so much more diverting than the salons of royal palaces that the youngest son of the King of Sweden and Norway met and fell

in the dingy atelier in the Latin quarter. It had never been rumored that this brilliant young woman was in love.

It was not very long ago that this happened. But it is long enough for considerable agitation to have disturbed the royal house of Sweden. For with great directness, as soon as the prince and the American girl discovered that they were in love with each other, the prince went right to the point.

A long, dignified letter, addressed to his majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, informed the venerable sovereign that his fourth and youngest son intended to marry a young woman of no rank or title and wished to renounce all claim to the crown. It is affirmed that the King stamped his royal foot and declared that Eugene should do no such thing.

Then the Queen intervened. She reminded his majesty that the Crown Prince, who married for irreproachable diplomatic distinction.

It was in one of the studios that he finds so much more diverting than the salons of royal palaces that the youngest son of the King of Sweden and Norway met and fell

son, is wretchedly unhappy; that Prince Oscar, who contracted a morganatic marriage because he was in love, is supremely happy. Which example would he prefer to have Eugene follow? Prince Oscar married his mother's maid of honor, Miss Ebba Munck, and, forfeiting all his claims and even his title, is now known by his courtesy title of Prince Bernadotte.

The King thought it over. Finally he wavered. And the two young people in Paris are so certain of his ultimate yielding that they are making their plans in the highest of spirits.

It is by no means likely to be a case of love-in-a-cottage when Prince Eugene shall have succeeded in giving up his prerogatives and status as a royal prince and settled down to a life of contented banishment with the charming young lady who is now Miss Helen Wild.

On the contrary, it is said that the Queen of Sweden, who, like all mothers, dotes on love-matches, intends to divide her vast fortune of \$25,000,000, left her by her father, the Duke of Nassau—who gained it through the gaming casino at Wiesbaden, which he owns—between her two sons, Bernadotte and Eugene. The Crown Prince, who has not had the good fortune to endear himself through a romance, threatens to have his mother declared of unsound mind and thus break the will.

But all this does not trouble Eugene in



AUSTRIAN ADVENTURER WILL SEEK NORTH POLE IN A SUBMARINE

For This Remarkable Trip Herr Anschütz-Kampfe Is Building His Boat, Has Picked His Crew, and Has Ample Backing.

Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

HERR ANSCHÜTZ-KAMPFE, of Vienna, has practically completed his plans for the most remarkable of Arctic explorations, in which he will actually attempt to reach the North Pole by means of a submarine boat.

It was Herr Anschütz-Kampfe who invented the boat and he is very hopeful of success.

When the Austrian scientist first brought his project before the geographical society assembled at Vienna a year ago it was looked upon as visionary. One objection after another was raised and there were many who regarded the idea as simply preposterous.

Herr Anschütz-Kampfe, however, like Columbus, was convinced of the feasibility of his idea and he did not give up because scientific men thought unfavorably of it.

By applying first to one capitalist and then to another, by the hardest kind of work, backed by the greatest amount of determination, he has at last succeeded in raising the necessary capital to build his submarine vessel.

He first brought his scheme to the attention of the Imperial Geographical Society, through which he was brought in contact with men of great wealth. Among those who helped him were the Archduke Ranier, Leopold Salvator, Baron Aton, aide-de-camp to the Emperor; Field Marshal Grober and Gen. Prince Windisch-Gratz.

The explorer also obtained government aid for his venture.

The boat is now awaiting the finishing touches at Wilhelmshaven, Germany, and the crew of daring navigators, five in number, who will risk their lives for the sake of glory, are ready to go aboard whenever the summons comes.

While the idea of reaching the pole, by a submarine route is not original with Herr Anschütz-Kampfe, he is the first to seriously undertake the building of a boat designed for the purpose.

Jules Verne, in "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," long ago outlined the submarine North Pole scheme, and other men since, notably Albert Riedel of Baltimore, have discussed the project seriously. Riedel was a friend of Nansen, Stanley, Wislizenus and other explorers.

Anschütz-Kampfe's boat is 70 feet long and 20 feet in diameter and looks not unlike an egg.

The outer hull and the framework of the craft are of steel. The boat is made especially for supporting a great compressive weight of water.

The average depth to which the submarine boat will descend is 100 feet, though her owner does not think she will be required to navigate at this depth for any great length of time.

When the submarine project was first mooted it was pointed out that Anschütz-Kampfe would be required, in passing under a large iceberg, to go to a depth of several hundred feet. An iceberg which projects 100 feet above the water draws 800 feet of water.

In order to obviate this difficulty it was necessary for the submarine explorer to select a place in the Arctic seas free from large icebergs. This point is off Spitzbergen and is about 600 miles from the pole. Here the ice, according to Nansen, is about 30 feet in average thickness, seldom more than that. Occasionally where several flocks of ice pile on each other the depth may attain 80 feet.

From Spitzbergen to the pole, the ice is not one solid sheet, but is broken up every four or five miles by crevasses.

Herr Kampfe's boat will contain sufficient compressed air to remain under water 15 hours. At the speed of three miles an hour it will make in that time, barring accidents, 45 miles.

The greatest extent of the ice floes, as observed, is seldom more than 20 miles. In 45 miles Anschütz-Kampfe would have two breathing spells in which he could renew the air in his ship. But the scientist does not expect to make more than one surface trip in the 15-hour run, unless open strips of water of some extent are reached.

With 1500 cubic feet of air, which will last five men 15 hours, the submarine navigator anticipates meeting with no discomforts on his trip. He hopes to reach the pole in eight days from the time of leaving Spitzbergen.

The motive power for the boat will be supplied by petroleum, the boat carrying 150 tons of that material, sufficient to last a month.

The submarine vessel will be fitted out with powerful engines, which will drive two horizontal propellers. For the purpose of enabling the boat to dive or come to the surface there will be a pair of vertical screws, one above, the other below the hull. Both will be in the stern. A 40-horse power engine will operate the horizontal driving propellers, while the vertical screws will be worked by five horse-power engines.

In the top of the hull will be a conning tower made of sheets of extremely thick glass, in which will be stationed the lookout and navigator of the boat. The vessel will be equipped with a monometer, an apparatus for telling just how much pressure of water is on the hull. This will also show the depth accurately.

By watching the light which enters the conning tower from above the navigator can tell when the clear spaces of water are being passed.

Whenever possible the boat will be driven along the surface. This will save the mechanism which supplies the air and greater speed—five miles an hour—may be attained.

The Austrian scientist believes that he will strike open water about 200 miles beyond Spitzbergen and that the rest of the journey will be plain sailing on the surface.

The objection has been raised that his boat, while avoiding deep icebergs, might come in contact with shoals or rock ridges. But the soundings taken by Nansen exhibited great depth of water all the way north of Spitzbergen. There was no evidence of shoal water of any kind.

Since Herr Anschütz-Kampfe began building his boat at Wilhelmshaven many European scientists have been won over to his project.

Arctic experts in this country have been asked by the Sunday Post-Dispatch for expressions of opinion on the submarine plans.

Albert White Vorse, who was a member of the Peary relief expedition of 1897, said: "Anschütz-Kampfe's plan is just not preposterous. The depth of the ice north of Spitzbergen is not very great, never more than 80 or 90 feet, and as his boat can go to a depth of 100 feet and can remain down 15 hours, there is a ghost of a chance of his reaching the pole. Everything in polar navigation has been tried—balloons and ships—why not the submarine?"

Frederick A. Cook, M. D., author of "Through the First Antarctic Night," who has organized several Arctic and Antarctic expeditions, said:

"I do not consider Anschütz-Kampfe's scheme at all feasible. The submarine boat proposition is not worked out sufficiently well at home—under the best conditions—to think of trying to reach the pole by its means. When a submarine boat can go more than 1000 miles in our own waters I shall look for some such achievement; not before. It is, for one thing, a matter of fuel. That problem has first to be solved. Moreover, the conditions of the ice below the surface are not known. Off Spitzbergen is a very dangerous place to experiment."

Mr. Almer Bridgeman of the Arctic Club said: "I do not think very much of the submarine scheme."



JEANNE D'ARC
POSED BY MISS WILD

Instantly in love with, as story princes do—the fascinating, black-haired young woman whom he had a hundred times heard spoken of as the beauty of the American colony.

He had heard of her in other quarters, too. Miss Wild is very much of a cosmopolitan.

She is perfectly at home in Berlin, in Vienna, in London, in St. Petersburg. She is a cousin of the Carroll family of Baltimore, who have made such brilliant foreign marriages, and in temperament and appearance she is not unlike these charming expatriates.

One of the Misses Carroll became the Countess von Grafenhausen of Vienna—Miss Wild often stays with her. Another married a German army officer—Miss Wild visits her in Berlin. Two others married French noblemen. Another, Miss Helen Carroll, made a sensation some eight years ago by the lavish entertainment which she carried on in the Chateau Fantaisie, a ducal palace near Balneario which he rented for a season.

With this array of connections, Miss Wild has had an extraordinary opportunity of meeting princes and potentates. Yet until the morning when she met Prince Eugene

SINGULAR MATRIMONIAL FATALITY ATTENDS THESE LAUGHING "LIBERTY BELLES"



LIZZIE MCCOY

AUGUSTA GLOSE

ELSIE FERGUSON

LOTTA FAUST

EDNA HUNTER

ANOTHER "Liberty Belle" has laughed her way through the first act of this clever comedy into matrimony—and incidentally into a private car. She is Miss Marie Murphy, the Japanese girl in the first act of the piece, and she is going to marry John Richard Muhlfeld, superintendent of the Canadian Pacific railroad.

The "Liberty Belles" have been ringing a merry chime of it. They are a company of young women appearing in a comedy

written and so named by Harry B. Smith. It is a girls' seminary story in which the opening scene finds a score of the seminary girls having a midnight lunch and appearing in all sorts of old clothes, nothing improper, but all very new and all very charming in the way of an dshabille. In the midst of the luncheon two young men clamber in at the window, and that is the first of many very funny climaxes.

In the midnight lunch scene Miss Murphy, who is to marry a railroad official and ride the continent in a private car

built and named for her, is Omyan Sen, a little Japanese girl in a very charming costume and it has come to be generally understood among the belles that whoever wears these pink Japanese pajamas will be carried away by a prince charming post haste. This has been the fate of Miss Murphy, and also that of Pauline Cline, who has announced her engagement to a New York contractor. The belle in the pink pajamas, whoever she is, seems utterly irresistible.

The singular matrimonial fatality attending the "Liberty Belles" is the more singular when one learns that the belles them-

selves are not so beautiful as bewitching. This is indeed the truth. Taken out of their stage setting they are in much the same ratio to beauty that Ramon was to strength when shorn of his locks. Not that they are not charming girls, for they are. But they are not the sort for which the Greeks fought a decade before Troy. As a matter of fact, coiffure and costume are greater factors in "Liberty Belle" beauty than almost any other set of young women who have ever been able to make them before. There is downright art in the way the belles are gotten up. It has a good foundation to work on, of

course, but it is exceptionally well done upon that.

Marie Murphy is clever. One sees that when she acts, and hears it when she talks. She talked of her affairs to the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

By MISS MARIE MURPHY.

I'm going on the stage was most stupid. Not one of my family minded it a bit, so I couldn't get a fair start. My press agent regarded me as a failure from the first. Whoever heard of a girl going out in her brother's company in her first season and even accom-

panying to anything? My brother is Frederick Murphy, and was for several seasons with Julia Marlowe, and when he formed a company of his own I joined him.

The only promising thing about me as an actress was that I came out of a convent. I was educated at St. Mary's in the Woods, at Terre Haute, Ind. I nearly ruined my voice there practicing declamation in a whisper, and Sister Agnes used to come in and see me and send me to bed and then get the nuns up for prayer in the chapel for me. I can never forget how much she did for me, though.

Then I went to Illinois, and two days before we all went to Los Angeles I met Mr. Muhlfeld. I only saw him two days—he had just come there to be master mechanic of the Wabash road—and then we went west. I wasn't so crazy about going on the stage then, but when I came back to Illinois to visit he had gone to Canada.

So I went back home and hoped for a chance to go on the stage. When my brother's company started I left with him, and I stayed two years with him. Then we went with Mr. Daly, O. yes; Mr. Muhlfeld and I had written to each other all that time.

ST. LOUIS HAS 400 WORKERS IN THE MOVEMENT TO RESTORE THE HOLY LAND TO THE JEW



DR. M. GOLLAND,
1712 CARR ST.
EX. PRESIDENT OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF ZION SOCIETY.



MRS. M. GOLLAND,
1712 CARR ST.
EX. PRESIDENT OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF ZION SOCIETY.



MASTER MICHAEL STEFFELMAN,
PRESIDENT BOYS
B'NAI ZION SOCIETY.



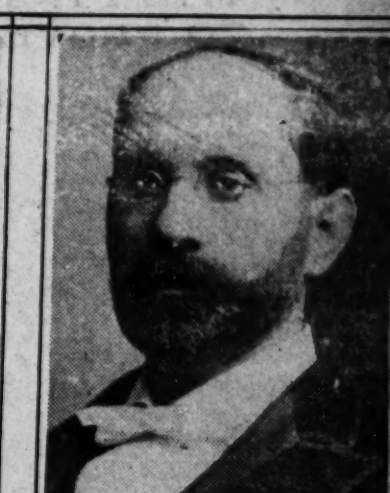
NATHAN BERKOWITZ,
TREASURER BOYS B'NAI
ZION SOCIETY.

MISS FANNY SILVERMAN,
SECY. OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF ZION SOCIETY.

SAMUEL TOWB,
VICE PRESIDENT BOYS
B'NAI ZION SOCIETY.



DR. GEO. H. ALCH,
A LEADER IN THE
ZION MOVEMENT IN
ST. LOUIS.



DR. M. I. DE VORKIN.

All the St. Louis Zionists Are Russian Jews, the Leaders of the Reorganized Church Regarding the Movement as Impracticable and Promising Nothing for Jewry. Rabbi Samuel Sale Is so Opposed to the Project That He Recently Pointed Out Its Defects.

FIVE St. Louis societies, having an aggregate membership of 400, are enlisted in the universal Zion movement which would restore the Jew to the Holy Land.

The membership of these societies has been recruited exclusively from orthodox congregations of the city, for the Zion movement finds few, if any, sympathizers in the reformed church. Russian Jews and their children make up the entire number of those banded together in St. Louis to lend a hand in this movement for a crusade of a new sort.

Men of international prominence—Zangwill, Nordau and Herzl—lead the Zionist movement in Europe, but there is no following among the best-known Jewish leaders of St. Louis. Rabbis Leon Harrison of Temple Israel, Samuel Sale of Shaare Emeth, and Moritz Spitz of B'nai El, are all opposed to it and pronounce it impracticable.

"Give the country without a people to the people without a country," passionately exclaimed Israel Zangwill at the Zion Congress in Basel last year. Such is the power with which the plan appeals to some elements of the scattered race. Seldom has the world known anything more picturesque than the movement itself, proposing to do with peaceful means what all the Crusaders of the centuries could not do in arms—restore the land of Canaan to the people of Juda.

THE Zionists of St. Louis have put forth a champion to answer the lecture, in which Rabbi Samuel Sale declared the Zion movement impracticable and promising nothing. Dr. Sale has been invited to attend a meeting of one of the societies and debate the question with Dr. M. I. De Vorkin of 1232 Carr street, an enthusiastic Zionist, but has not found it possible to accept the invitation.

Dr. De Vorkin is one of the most zealous of the St. Louis Zionists. To him the Zionist movement is a religion. He becomes eloquent in championing its virtues and most vehement in describing the necessity for the realization of its ambitions.

Another Zionist leader is Dr. M. Golland of 1712 Carr street. Both are Russian Jews, educated in Russian universities. Both tell harrowing tales of the atrocities they saw perpetrated on their less fortunate co-religionists in the land of the Czar. They say that persons who have not lived in the countries where the Jews are systematically persecuted cannot appreciate as they do the advisability of securing for them a country of their own—the Palestine of their ideal.

And that is just the point where the opposition make a point of marked difference. They say they approve of Zionism in one sense, but are opposed to a political Zion such as would result from the purchase from the Sultan of Turkey of the 6400 square miles of the Holy Land.

It is the purpose of the international organization, of which Dr. Herzl is the head, to raise a fund of \$10,000,000 before making an active start. With this amount it is proposed to either purchase outright or pay in installments for the land famed in biblical history.

St. Louis is contributing to this fund, but only in a very small way. It is estimated that in the five years intervening since Zionism received a foothold in St. Louis that only about \$1200 has been added to the fund from this city.

The five Zion societies in St. Louis are the B'nai Zion No. 1, the B'nai Zion No. 2, the Daughters of Zion, the Sons and Daughters of Zion, and the Doerscheil Zion. B'nai Zion No. 1 consists largely of elderly persons. It meets on the first and third Saturdays in the Beth Hamadrosch Hagadol Synagogue. Morris Hollander is president of the organization. B'nai Zion No. 2 consists of boys whose ages range from 13 to 18. Richard Steffelman, who resides at Eleventh and Carr streets, is president. They meet the second and fourth Sundays each month at Harburg Hall, Tenth and Carr streets. The Sons and Daughters of Zion meet the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Fraternal Hall, Eleventh and Franklin avenue. William Schmidt of 1219 Carr street is president of the organization. The Daughters of Zion meet the first and third Tuesdays of each month at Fraternal Hall. Mrs. M. Golland of 1712 Carr street is president. The Doerscheil Zion meets the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at the Fraternal building.

The officers of the St. Louis Doerscheil Zion Gate are H. Goldstein, president; I. Altshuler; Louis Goodman, recorder; Morris Iser, vice-president; D. M. Golland, treasurer; financial secretary; Dr. Schorff, English orator; A. Cohen, Hebrew orator.

By M. I. DE VORKIN.

THE Zionist movement is not general among the Jews of St. Louis. It is confined mainly to the Russian Jews and the Jews from countries other than Russia, where they are persecuted. But

REVIVALIST MORGAN, THE CARDIFF RELIGIOUS EXPANSIONIST, COMING TO ST. LOUIS.

He Is the Successor of Moody in America and Employs New Methods in His Work.

REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN of London, who will begin a series of revival meetings in St. Louis next Sunday, is a religious expansionist. New methods of evangelism are employed by Mr. Morgan, who is the successor of the late Dwight L. Moody in the work of evangelism and Bible training in the United States.

SINCE his arrival on American soil last June, Mr. Morgan has spent the greater part of his time in work among church members. In St. Louis he will divide his time equally between preaching Christians and the general public, speaking of the former in the afternoon on Bible study, and to the latter at night on evangelistic themes.

For the last two weeks of March, which are also the closing weeks of Lent, Rev. Mr. Morgan will speak twice daily, except Saturdays, in the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Washington and Ewing avenues. His meetings will be in charge of Evangelical Alliance, comprising ministers of all English-speaking Protestant denominations. Religious revivals in the United States have been comparatively few in the last five years. No more is heard of the vast meetings in theaters, tents and public halls, at which multitudes were in former years stirred to religious emotion. The professional evangelists, under whose preaching in former years the church altar rails were often crowded, are for the most part unemployed or have gone back into the regular channels of the ministry.

Not to restore these old-time revival methods, but to inaugurate in and through the churches a movement for religious extension is the mission of Mr. Morgan, as it is understood by the ministers in charge of the coming series of meetings.

For two-thirds of his lifetime this English minister, who is not yet 40 years old, has been an evangelist. His father was a Baptist minister in Cardiff. His first sermon was preached in his 13th year in the schoolmaster in Monmouth, England, and was from the text: "There is a lad here that hath five barley loaves and two small fishes."

While his experience as a preacher dated from early youth he was repulsed in his first effort to enter the ministry. Applying in 1886 for admission to the ministry of the English Wesleyan Church, Mr. Morgan was rejected, his examiners holding that his training was defective.

The refusal of the Wesleyans to accept the young preacher made him an applicant for admission to the ministry of the English Congregational Church. Here he was more successful, and his first pastorate, at Stone, in the Midlands district, commenced in 1888. In the previous year he had been married to his cousin, Miss Annie Morgan.

Once a month he would seek a leave of absence from the church at Stone and go to some neighboring town to hold an evangelistic service. He became widely known through these services, and in 1893 was called to Westminster Road Church, Birmingham.

Here settling in Birmingham Mr. Morgan had been active in political work in the Midlands district, and was a Liberal and an advocate of home rule. He retained these views in the larger city and was frequently outspoken in his expressions on political matters, but the increasing demands of the pulpit caused him to abandon political speechmaking.

MORGAN'S CHRISTIAN.

A CHRISTIAN is one in whom Christ is formed by the miracle of regeneration, and through whom Christ is manifested before the eyes of the world, and with whom Christ co-operates in the work of saving men, and to whom Christ grants a fellowship in his suffering.

The nature of Christian life is Christ's life taking hold upon all the inner life of man, changing, dominating, impelling, and Christ's life blossoming in character and bearing fruit in conduct.

MORGAN ON EVANGELISM.

THE evangel of Christ is an evangel of pardon, of purity, of power. It says to the sinner, 'Thy sins are forgiven thee.' It says to the impure man that Christ can breathe through the pulses of desire his coolness and his balm. It says to the weak, palsied, paralyzed man that there can be communicated to him by Christ a new dynamic of life, so that the things he could not be can in Christ which strengthen him—and there is nothing comparable to that in any other system of religion. It is because we have a gospel of forgiveness, of purity and of power that we must obey the Christ and, though the broken lights of Deity gleam and flash upon the pathway of those who dwell in darkness, it is ours to take them the full gospel message which has made us what we are. If we keep this to ourselves, then are we renegade and traitors to the Christ.

In 1897 Mr. Morgan commenced his pastorate in New Court Chapel, Tollington Park, London. In the four years following he became known throughout England, and formed the acquaintance of the great American evangelist whose mantle he now wears. Mr. Morgan first preached in the Moody Bible meetings in Chicago in 1896. In the following year he took a leading part in the work of the Northfield (Mass.) Bible School, and repeated these efforts every summer until Mr. Moody's death, in 1900.

By the selection of W. R. Moody, son of the evangelist, and the directors of the Northfield and Chicago schools which bear Moody's name, he came to America last year to take the place of the dead leader. Mr. Morgan's departure from London was made the occasion of a demonstration in the City Temple, in which all denominations took part, led by Dr. Joseph Parker.

Since his arrival in America Mr. Morgan has been recognized as the foremost English-speaking evangelist and Bible reader. In the opening years of the twentieth century he is nearer than any other man to the place which Wesley and Whitfield held in the eighteenth century and Moody in the nineteenth.

Mr. Morgan has filled the teacher's chair as well as the pulpit. Immediately after leaving school in Cheltenham, England, he taught in a Wesleyan day school at Islington, a suburb of Birmingham, and was later an instructor in the Jewish collegiate school in the same town.

In his school days Mr. Morgan was a football and cricket player, and retains his interest in these sports. His principal recreations are golf and bicycling.

By REV. CORNELIUS H. PATTON.

MR. MORGAN'S method of evangelism is that pursued by Mr. Moody in the later years of his life.

His meetings are held in churches, and his work is largely with and through church members. I do not mean that efforts are not made to reach the unconverted, but the labor is, more than in former years, within the churches.

In his peculiar field of work, Mr. Morgan is probably the most able man of the present day. This is the Bible study and Bible teaching work which Dr. L. Moody started during the last few years of his life, and which his son is now carrying on.

The practice of employing evangelists has gone out of use in the past few years. Many of these speakers, formerly in much demand, are now without employment.

One reason for this is, I believe, that ministers are doing more evangelistic work



Campbell Morgan's Tribute to Moody (From the Life of D. L. Moody, by W. R. Moody.)

LOOK upon him as one of God's choicest gifts to the church and to the world during this century now drawing to a close. His value will never be rightly appreciated here, where the view is partial and transient. Yonder in the perfect light we shall know. To some of us Heaven is more to be desired today for his presence there, and earth is more to be loved for the great love he lavished upon it. Oh, the gap! Yet he would not have us dwell on his removal, but on the abiding presence of the Lord he loved and served. He has entered on the higher service. It is for those of us who remain to tighten the girdle and take hold afresh on the work of God's today. Presently we shall meet him again in the light of the glory of the lamb, and then certainly we shall love him more than ever.

In their own churches. Another cause for the decline in the demand for evangelists is the increased interest in Bible study which has made laymen more efficient workers in the church.

A large part of Mr. Morgan's work in the United States thus far has been in the line of Bible study. In St. Louis, however, the evangelistic feature will be predominant in the meetings.

As a speaker Mr. Morgan is intensely interesting. His face captivates his hearers at the outset. It is a long face, set on a high neck, but is not so placid or so melancholy as it appears in most of his pictures.

He is tall, thin, angular. I can think of no one whom he resembles so much as Gen. Booth Tucker of the Salvation Army. His build is the same, and there is the same earnestness and spirituality in his face.

In almost every detail of appearance he is the opposite of Moody, whose heavy, stocky frame and full features everyone who ever heard him remembers.

In his manner and methods he differs almost as much from his great predecessor. His greater education and culture are at once apparent. His sentences are perfect in construction, his words are well chosen. In this departure from the bluntness and occasional mannerisms of Mr. Moody there has been apparently no loss of power.

In speaking Mr. Morgan is earnest and full of action. He has not a wide variety of gesture, but his body is constantly in motion, and his use of his arms and hands calls attention strikingly to the angularity of his body.

There is apparently no attempt for oratorical effect. He takes hold of his audience by a most convincing stately and earnestness.

St. Louis Ministers and Laymen in Charge of Campbell Morgan Meetings.

GENERAL COMMITTEE: Rev. M. Burnham, D. D., chairman; Rev. J. F. Cannon, D. D.; Rev. M. Rhodes, D. D.; Rev. B. P. Fullerton, D. D.; Rev. N. F. McMurry, Rev. R. D. Smart, D. D.; Rev. N. Luccock, D. D.; Rev. S. J. Nicholls, Rev. W. J. Williamson, D. D.; Rev. C. R. Watson, Mr. W. H. McClain.

Subcommittees: Music, W. H. McClain, chairman; L. C. Stumph, L. C. Curney, entertainment, J. F. Cannon, chairman; W. Luccock, R. D. Smart, press, C. R. Watson, chairman; M. Burnham, B. P. Fullerton, E. C. Pattillo, J. I. McClelland, finance, G. F. Langenberg, chairman; M. Rhodes, S. J. Nicholls, W. J. Williamson, S. C. Palmer.

terial effect. He takes hold of his audience by a most convincing stately and earnestness.

In theology he is orthodox, standing with Rev. F. B. Meyer and other noted English evangelists in whom has been known as the Keswick movement.

AN ILLINOISAN AND A FRENCHMAN LEAD THIS STRANGE DEBATE

DR. HUGO RADAU OF WATERLOO, ILL., WRITES A BOOK TO PROVE THAT THE SUMERIANS DEVISED THE FIRST WRITTEN LANGUAGE, AND PROF. LUDOVIC HALEVY OF PARIS WRITES ANOTHER BOOK TO PROVE THAT THE ILLINOISAN IS WRONG AND THAT THE SUMERIAN IS A MYTH.

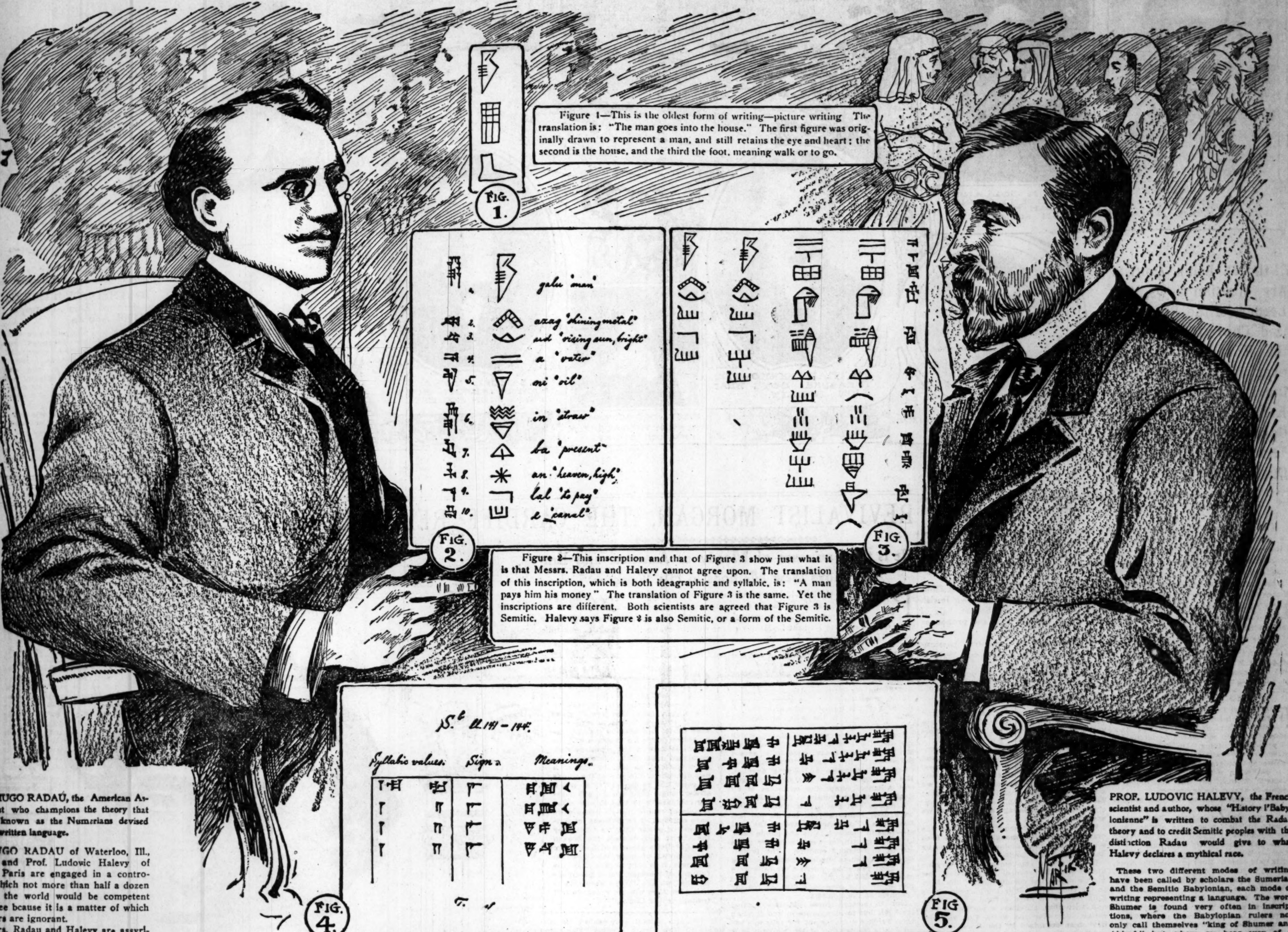


Figure 1—This is the oldest form of writing—picture writing. The translation is: "The man goes into the house." The first figure was originally drawn to represent a man, and still retains the eye and heart; the second is the house, and the third the foot, meaning walk or to go.

FIG. 1.

galu 'man'

asaq 'shining metal'

and 'rising sun, bright'

a 'water'

ni 'oil'

in 'straw'

la 'present'

an 'heaven, high'

lal 'to pay'

la 'canal'

FIG. 2.

Figure 2—This inscription and that of Figure 3 show just what it is that Messrs. Radau and Halevy cannot agree upon. The translation of this inscription, which is both ideographic and syllabic, is: "A man pays him his money." The translation of Figure 3 is the same. Yet the inscriptions are different. Both scientists are agreed that Figure 3 is Semitic. Halevy says Figure 2 is also Semitic, or a form of the Semitic.

Syllabic values. Sign. Meanings.

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| la | la | la | la |
| la | la | la | la |
| la | la | la | la |
| la | la | la | la |

FIG. 4.

Figure 4—This is an inscription in the later Assyrian. It was copied from an older Babylonian tablet between 668 and 626 B. C. It served as a sort of dictionary for the study of earlier inscriptions, teaching pronunciation and specific meaning.

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| la | la | la | la |
| la | la | la | la |
| la | la | la | la |
| la | la | la | la |

FIG. 5.

Figure 5—This inscription was what Mr. Radau is pleased to term the work of some school boy of the time of Sardanapal, 668-626 B. C. It is the forms of the verb "pay," reading "he paid," "they paid," "he pays," et cetera.

DR. HUGO RADAU, the American Assyriologist who champions the theory that a people known as the Sumerians devised the first written language.

HUGO RADAU of Waterloo, Ill., and Prof. Ludovic Halevy of Paris are engaged in a controversy which not more than half a dozen men in the world would be competent to referee because it is a matter of which all others are ignorant.

Messrs. Radau and Halevy are Assyriologists, and the question at issue between them is whether the oldest inscriptions found in Babylonia were written by Semitic peoples or the Sumerians, a people distinct. Halevy declares the Sumerian to be a myth, and the writings called Sumerian writings to have been the work of a Semitic people in no wise distinct from those whose historical ancestor was Sken. He calls Sumerian a dialect of the Semitic. Radau insists that the Sumerian was the original written language of Babylonia; that the Sumerians themselves were the first people to have a recorded language, and that there was a time when they were the sole possessors of Babylonia.

The disputants in this novel debate, which is not dissimilar to the American dispute as to who built the mounds, are experts upon the subject. Each is the author of a book on Assyriology, and each has a following in the scientific world. The one is a Frenchman of age and eminence, and the other is a young St. Louisian whose aptitude for languages carried him through the finest linguistic schools of America and Europe. Upon one occasion he was the sole pupil of Hilprecht, the Assyriologist whose labors at Nippur for the University of Pennsylvania have made this the foremost of all educational institutions in the matter of Babylonian learning.

Dr. Radau writes the story of the controversy for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

By DR. HUGO RADAU.

TO UNDERSTAND the matter concerning which M. Halevy and I are at issue, it is necessary to know something of the science of Assyriology.

A nation without a language is an impossibility. But nations without a script have existed and still exist. Language in all ages precedes the invention of a script. If new nations are discovered and we find that they have their own system by which to express their specific languages, we instantly know that those nations must have existed for a long, very long time; for it will be admitted that it takes quite a good many years until a nation works itself up to that degree of civilization where it has its own script.

The general, and in fact, the most natural method employed by all primitive nations when they tried to express their specific languages in writing, was a system of signs or pictures. Thus we generally find that a foot stands either for the idea foot itself, or for to go. The picture of a man will always mean a man, and the picture of a house will always signify a house. Thus the most primitive way to express the sentence, "A man goes into the house," will be by the use of the three pictures of a man, a house and a foot, the latter meaning to go.

This method of fixing a language by a method of signs or pictures we find among the people who lived in the valley between the Tigris and the Euphrates. At such an early date as 3000 B. C. these people were in possession of a complete and really wonderful system by the help of which they could express every thought and every word of their language. They had their signs for man, bright, rising sun, water, oil, straw, present, god, pay, canal, etc. which they pronounced galu, asaq, ud, a, ni, in, ba, an, lai, e. Every sign expresses an idea, a word. Such a system of writing where every sign stands for a certain word, is called by scholars an ideographic writing. An ideograph, then, is a sign or picture expressing a certain word. That the signs employed by the people of Mesopotamia were originally pictures may still be seen in numbers one and eight on figure 2. In number 1, if you stretch your imagination a little, you may still recognize the picture of a man. The heart with the eye and the body are easily recognizable. No. 8 represents a star. With a star the idea of heaven, high, bright, god in, of course, closely connected. In quite a good many other cases the original picture may still be detected. In most of them, however, it is no longer discernible; but, although no longer discernible, yet the composition of certain signs still betrays the facts that

they were originally pictures. Thus the sign for mouth with inserted sign for water, stands for to drink. The sign for eye, with the sign for water, stands for eye water, tear, to weep. Nos. 2 and 3 on figure 2 are the signs for shining metal and the sun that rises out of the ocean, which latter also means bright. Together they mean the shining bright metal, that is silver or money, and have then to be pronounced ku-babbar.

After this nation had thus invented a sign for almost every word or object known to them, they could, of course, express a sentence like "a man paid the money" with the three signs for man, money and pay. That is the manner of expressing a sentence would not do in course of time is self-evident. They had to go a step further. If they were to express a sentence like "a man pays him his money," how could they possibly distinguish the past from the present tense? How should they express such abstract ideas as he, him, his? Well, they knew how to help themselves. In their language the sound lai, simply expressed the idea of paying without saying that this sign, by means of the connecting vowel a, and that is a great difference. If they wanted to say he paid, they pronounced in-lai; for he pays, in-lai-e; for he pays him, in-ba-an-lai-e. An e at the end of a word signifies the present tense; a ba-an put into the verbal form, that is between the sign expressing the idea to pay and the prefix in expressing the third person, stood for the object, him; in-ba-an-lai-e literally translated would be he pays him, that is, he is paying him, he pays him.

The method employed by the people to express by signs the idea of the present tense of he and him was by simply taking the sign, which had the pronunciation, "in, ba and an and e," leaving their original meaning and mixing them mere phonetic or syllabic signs. Thus the sign "in" originally invented to express the idea straw, was made to stand in verbal expressions for the third person he. The signs for present and high, when mixed, express the object him, and the sign for canal, when placed after the sign expressing a verb, signifies he is present tense. In like

manner they went to work to express the idea his. They took the sign for oil, which has the pronunciation ni, and added this sign, by means of the connecting vowel a, to water, to the sign indicating the idea silver-ku-babbar. In this way the people were released, it is true, from inventing new signs, but made it very difficult for the decipherer, as you easily can imagine. Thus it may happen that one and the same sign may stand for a certain object, that is be an ideograph, and yet be regarded merely as a syllable or phonetic sign. Thus scholars speak of ideographic and phonetic or syllabic values of a sign. Figure 2 is quite instructive in this respect. If that sentence were translated according to its ideographs it would read "man present metal bright water oil straw present heaven pay canal," which, of course, would be senseless, although every sign would be translated correctly. The decipherer, when reading the oldest cuneiform inscriptions, has always to ask: Is this sign an ideograph or a syllable? Only after answering that question correctly will he be able to translate the sentence in figure 2. It means "a man pays him his money," and is translated by taking signs numbers 1, 2, 3 and 8 as ideographs and making all the rest of them mere syllables. Because in-ba-an-lai-e, an e at the end of a word, signifies the present tense; a ba-an put into the verbal form, that is between the sign expressing the idea to pay and the prefix in expressing the third person, stood for the object, him; in-ba-an-lai-e literally translated would be he pays him, that is, he is paying him, he pays him.

Now we may take up the point in dispute. In figure 2, when found after the sign asaq (number 2), a new idea or word is expressed, namely the word ku-babbar, meaning silver money.

Now we may take up the point in dispute. In figure 2, when found after the sign asaq (number 2), a new idea or word is expressed, namely the word ku-babbar, meaning silver money.

Kal-shu; (c) a-me-lu-Ka-as-pl-shu-l-sha-Ka-al-shu; (d) a-me-lu-Ka-as-pl-shu-l-sha-Ka-al-shu. The question now arises, and it is this the learned world is debating, have we here in figure 3 the same language as that in figure 2, or is it a different language by a different people? All scholars are agreed that the language in figure 2 is a Semitic language, for amelu means man and the same which we find in the proper name, Evi-Ferodas, that is, the man of Mardus. The word Kaspu occurs in the Bible under the form of Keshaph. The form ishah-shu consists of the two words shasu, and shu, which we get the word shasu, and shu, him, that he pays him.

You may ask here: How do you know signs a and d of figure 3 should be translated amelu Kaspi-shu ishah-shu? Might they not be read if the writings in figure 3 have the same meaning as those in figure 2, galu kubabar-and in-ba-an-lai-e? The answer is given by the inscriptions themselves. Among the many thousands of tablets brought to light were found some which proved to be exercise books of little school boys who evidently wanted to learn to write the signs in figure 3 as well as those in figure 2. These exercise books have been called by scholars syllabics. Several of these syllabics have been found. Some of them consist of two, others of three, and still others of four columns.

Figure 4 represents such a part of a syllabic. The inscription tells us that it came from the library of Ashur-ban-apal, or Sardanapal, 668-626 B. C., whose scribes had copied it from an older Babylonian original. It is written in the later Assyrian style, and has three columns. The middle represents the signs that is to be explained; the left gives the syllabic values of the sign, and the right its different meanings. These syllabics, of course, were of the greatest importance in the decipherment of the cuneiform inscriptions. From them we learned not only the different pronunciations, but more especially the different meanings and significations of the specific signs. Figure 4 would have to be transcribed and translated thus:

| Syllabic Value | Sign | Meaning |
|----------------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| La-el | La-el | ma-lu-u, to fill, to be full. |
| La-el | La-el | ma-lu-u, to decrease, to be little. |
| La-el | La-el | sha-pa-ku, to pour out. |
| La-el | La-el | sha-ka-lu, to pay. |

This syllabic then tells us that the sign LAL, when it has the meaning of shakala, to pay, must be pronounced la-el, that is, lai.

But the spade of the excavator has brought to light a still more interesting tablet. It reminds us forcibly of the little school boy who wearied himself in committing to memory the different forms of the Latin verb amo, I love. Just as nowadays the schoolboy put upon one side of a slip of paper the different forms, amo, amavi, amamus, etc., and on the other side I love, I have loved, we love, etc., exactly so was it done by the schoolboys of the time of Sardanapal. Figure 5 represents just such a schoolboy. The left column gives the old pronunciation, of which we heard when studying figure 2, and the right column the Semitic forms and meanings. Transcribed and translated, figure 5 reads thus:

| Old Form | Semitic Form |
|----------------|----------------|
| in-lal | in-lal-e |
| in-lal-e | in-lal-e |
| in-lal-e | in-lal-e |
| in-lal-e | in-lal-e |
| in-ba-an-lal-e | in-ba-an-lal-e |
| in-ba-an-lal-e | in-ba-an-lal-e |
| in-ba-an-lal-e | in-ba-an-lal-e |
| in-ba-an-lal-e | in-ba-an-lal-e |

With the help of such Babylonian slips of paper we are able to build up all the grammatical rules of the relations of nouns, conjugation of verbs and of syntax, not only as regards the Semitic idiom, but also—and this is much more important—the older mode of writing. Facts would have led it that there be found also hymns, psalms, formulae of incantations and laws, all written in these two different modes.

PROF. LUDOVIC HALEVY, the French scientist and author, whose "History of Babylonia" is written to combat the Radau theory and to credit Semitic peoples with the distinction Radau would give to what Halevy declares a mythical race.

These two different modes of writing have been called by scholars the Sumerian and the Semitic Babylonian, each mode of writing representing a language. The word Shumer is found very often in inscriptions, where the Babylonian rulers not only call themselves "king of Shumer and Akkad," but where we hear even of a "language of Shumer and Akkad." Shumer stands for the southern and Akkad for the northern part of Babylonia. The language of Shumer, then, would be the language of southern Babylonia. Amraphel, the Biblical Hammurabi, the contemporary of Abraham, living at about 2300-2250 B. C., who wrote his inscriptions in these two different languages, calls himself "King of Shumer and Akkad," which is translated in the Semitic Babylonian by "war Shumer u Akkad." The Sumerian Ki-en-gi thus represents the Semitic Shumer. This Amraphel is also mentioned in Genesis 14, where he is called "King of Shinar." Shumer and Shinar are the same words. The Sumerian language becomes the language of Shinar.

Of this Sumerian language there are found in the inscriptions coming down to us from the library of Ashur-ban-apal, two dialects, an older and a younger. The older is called the Sumerian language par excellence, while the younger dialect is termed in the inscriptions EME-SAL, a Sumerian name signifying woman's language. When scholars speak of the Sumerian they mean the older, and when of the EME-SAL, the younger dialect of the Sumerian language. Formerly, when we were not so well informed about these two dialects, we called the younger, the EME-SAL dialect, the Akkadian language; but this was wrong.

But, though the oldest documents are written in the Sumerian language, yet we find it interpreted from the very beginning with Semitic words and phrases. And this as early as 3000 B. C., in the inscriptions of Uru-ka-gi-na, King of Girsu. At the time of Sargon I, 2300 B. C., the Semitic language is employed for the first time, but interspersed with Sumerian words and grammatical constructions. This is not strange, but, on the contrary, quite natural. History teaches that wherever the people live either closely together or even mingle with each other a certain borrowing of words and phrases takes place. I remind you of the Pennsylvania Dutch.

These and some other considerations have led me to join the goodly number of Sumeriologists, among whom are to be found such scholars as Sayce of the University of Oxford, Ball of London, Pinches of the British Museum, Delitzsch, Winkler and

Continued on Page Seven of this Magazine.

ST. LOUIS' THERMOMETER OF LABOR

Enormous Loss to Laboring Men Occasioned by the Recent Cold Wave and the Corresponding Period During the Summer Months.

THE extremes of temperature which enable St. Louis to suit the fancy of a man from any part of the world are not without their price. In fact, they come high. A Laplander coming to the Louisiana Purchase Fair and finding the temperature down below zero would certainly be delighted, but the source of his delight would cost the building trades of the city a cool \$40,000 for every day it lasted. A citizen of the city of Quito would be pleased to find it 100 degrees above zero in the shade, but that, too, would be a costly matter for the constructionists who work outdoors.

For St. Louis to be extremely hot or extremely cold is for St. Louis to be very idle. There is an army of workers who cannot take the field when the temperature is down around zero, and these same people are almost all thrown out of work when the heat becomes as intense as 95 or 100 in the shade. It is during the season when the temperature ranges between 40 and 80 degrees that the St. Louis outdoor worker is at his best.

MORTUANCES, artisans and laborers, particularly those engaged in the building trades, are more directly affected than any other class of persons by the climatic changes characteristic of St. Louis. While extreme heat and excessive cold weather are inconvenient for every one who has not the means to flee to the tropics in winter or the far North in summer, they are more than inconvenient to those who follow the building trades. Excessive heat and cold rob them of their daily wages.

Winter is more cruel to them than summer. It does not frequently become so warm that the bricklayer, the carpenter and the plasterer cannot work, although the climbing temperature frequently makes them literally "earn their bread by the sweat of their brow." But in winter it is not rare for the weather to force them out of employment for days and weeks at a time.

The effects of the cold weather have been felt by the building trades during the past two months more forcibly than they have for years. The thermometer in past years has touched points as low as it has in recent weeks, but seldom has the temperature hovered around the zero mark so continuously as it has since Christmas.

There are 12,000 men employed in the building trades in St. Louis, according to Secretary Prendergast of the Building Trades Council. He says the average wage is \$2.41 per day. At these figures, every day at which the temperature is such that these men cannot work, they lose over \$40,000.

Cold weather cost the building trades employees at least a quarter of a million dollars within the last month if these figures are correct. Hiram Lloyd, a well-known contractor, gives it as his opinion that not more than one-third of these men have made over "half time" since Dec. 15.

The weather does not uniformly affect all the building trades. A carpenter might work where a bricklayer could not, and a painter might work under circumstances which would not permit a hodcarrier to do so. When the temperature drops to the freezing point, work at the building trades is pursued under decided disadvantages. When the thermometer indicates 25 degrees, work is almost at a standstill, and, when the mercury sinks to 20 degrees, buildings in course of erection are deserted.

Builders and journeymen say the effect of extreme cold is first felt by the trades into which the use of water enters. Plasterers and bricklayers cannot work very well if the water with which their mortar and plaster are mixed is frozen. In case of emergency the disadvantage may be overcome by the use of hot water.

While men who work at building trades are more directly affected by the cold than any other class, there are other classes more directly affected by the heat. Engineers, firemen, cooks and others whose work is near stoves or furnaces are frequently forced to abandon their work.

Then there are other men who are as greatly exposed to the cold as building trades employees and have not the same privilege of stopping if they feel too cold. They are the motormen, conductors and teamsters. There is a work in which they must stick to their knitting, be the day ever so cold.

It hardly seems possible that St. Louis winter days could become too cold for that valiant crusader, the ice man, but now and then there comes out of the North a meteorological champion who can put the ice man to a fight nothing less than ignominious. There were several days this winter when the ice harvest in the Mississippi river above St. Louis was inactive because the men could not work in the bitter cold. The loss here was clean, quick and irreparable, for there has not been any such thing as an ice harvest ending before the ice becomes unfit for storing and a day lost is a day truly lost to the hundreds of men employed.

A bitterly cold day takes more than three-fourths of the pedestrians off the streets of St. Louis. Those who are left there are flying from shelter to shelter, for all men are athletes when the temperature is down below zero.

An intensely cold day costs the street railway companies of St. Louis many dollars and cents. There is a falling off in travel because many people will not venture out in the cold, and there is an exceptional wear and tear of rolling stock and equipment. Wives snap in the intense cold, and cars slide with the brakes applied until there are many flat wheels on the evening of the cold day that was round as a hoop in the morning.

George T. Barry, a master brickmason, and Hiram Lloyd, a contractor, talked to the Sunday Post-Dispatch of the effect of cold weather upon the fortunes of trades workers.

By GEORGE BARRY.

IT IS difficult to fix any exact limit at which cold and heat drive men from their work, because circumstances vary. The character and urgency of the work and the nature of the materials are all considerations. It is not often that men work upon buildings when the temperature is lower than 25 degrees above freezing. They could in such a temperature or an even lower one so far as their own physical comfort is concerned, but they cannot always handle the necessary materials.

I mean that a carpenter could wrap himself up warmly enough to go out on a building and work with the thermometer at 15 degrees or lower if a great emergency existed. No matter how cold the wood got he could saw it and nail it. But a bricklayer could not do it, nor a plasterer. They

mortar or plaster would freeze. A cold wind will do more than anything else to drive men off a building. It freezes the mortar and plaster quicker than anything else and takes the warmth even out of the hot water.

Bricklaying is pretty hot work in the red-hot midsummer days, but the temperature has to get up to about 85 to make men stop. The same is true of the other building trades. When the temperature reaches 100 hardly any one can work.

A painter usually stops before the other workers. The material he uses is easily affected by the cold. The hodcarriers are the men most likely to be affected by the heat. If the heat compels them to stop, it stops the bricklayers, too.

By HIRAM LLOYD.

IT IS necessary in the construction of buildings to finish one portion of the work before the beginning of another. The roofers cannot do their work until the walls are built, and it is just that way throughout the whole building. Therefore, when cold weather forces one set of workmen to stop it frequently causes a cessation of work on the entire building. That was the case in the recent cold spell. On one large school building which I am erecting work was suspended altogether for some days because one set of workmen could not attend to their portion.

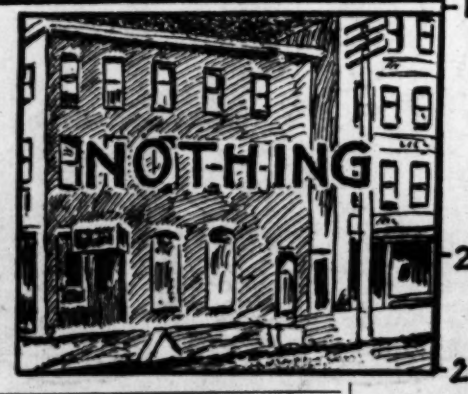
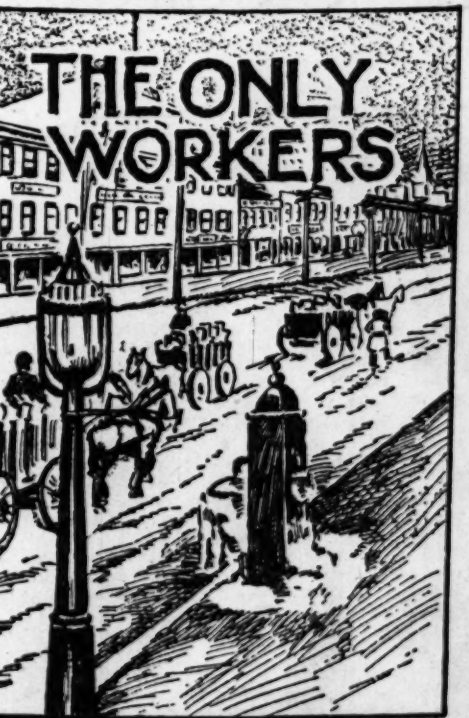
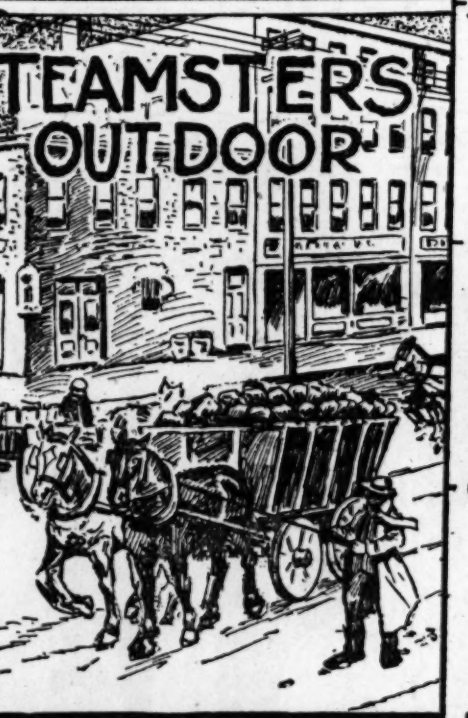
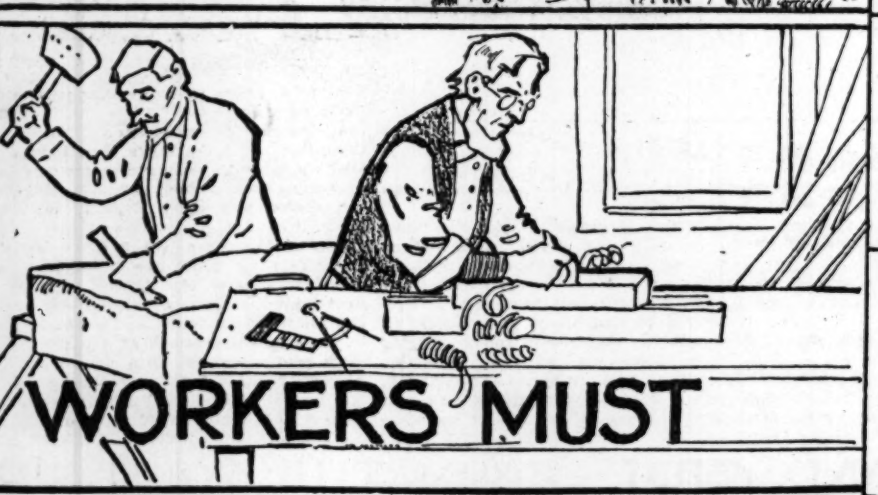
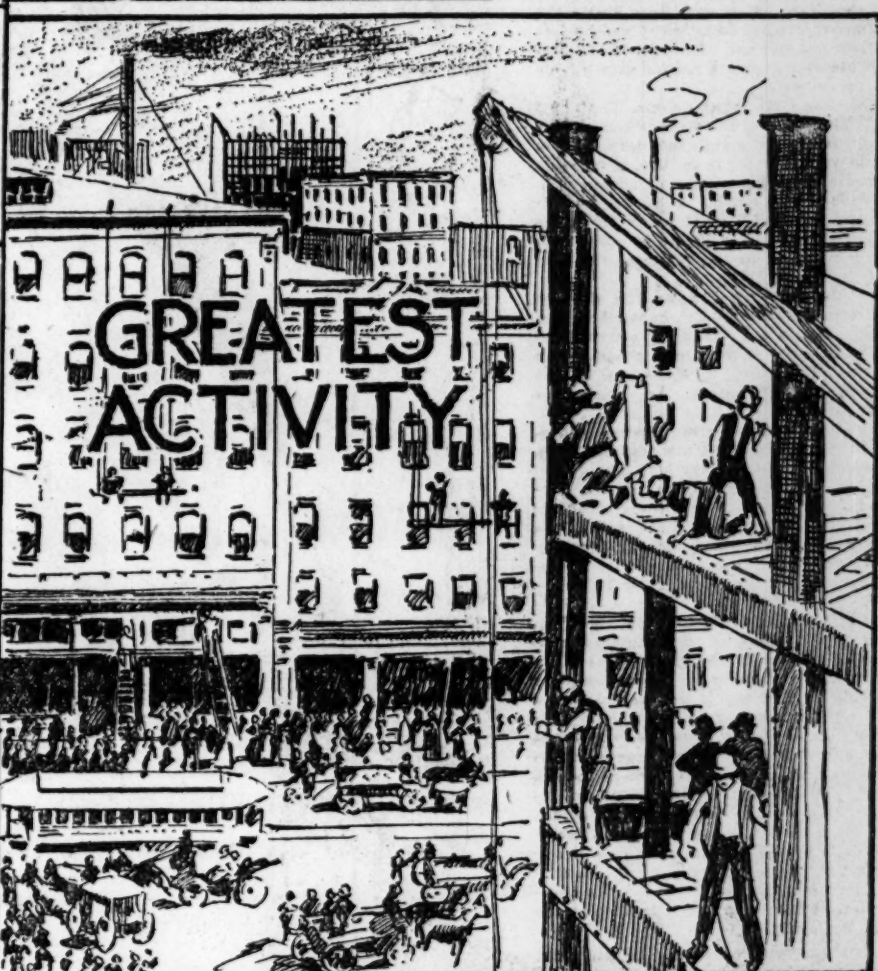
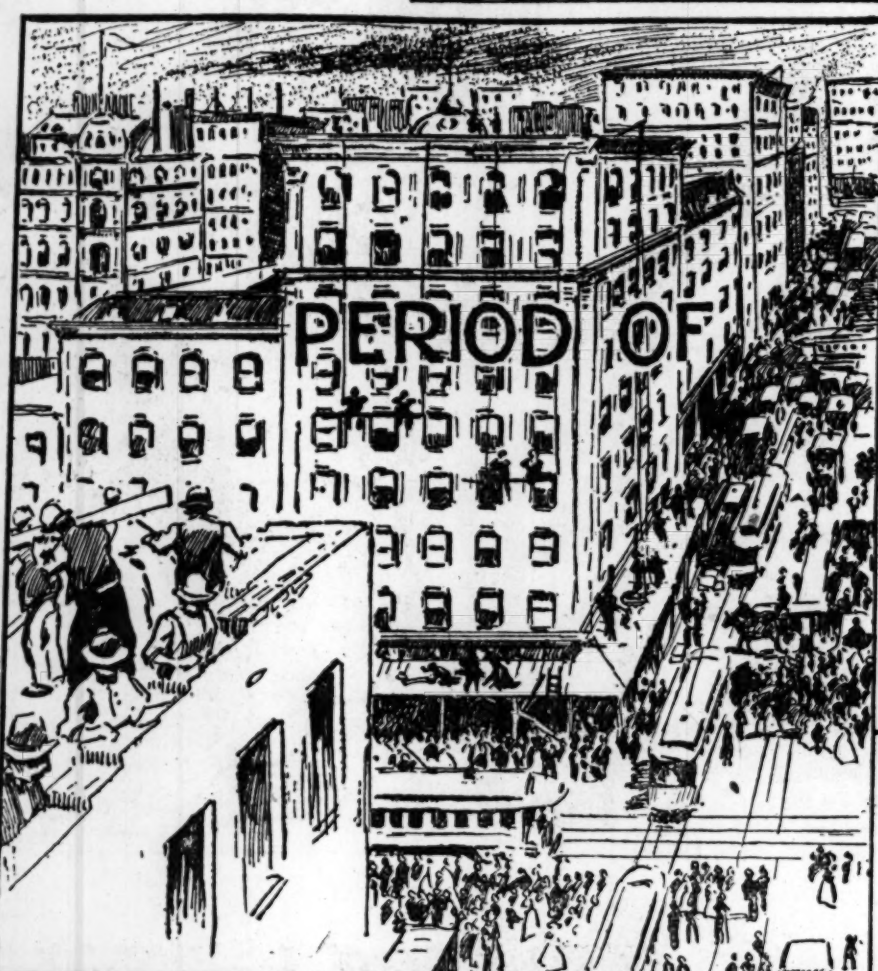
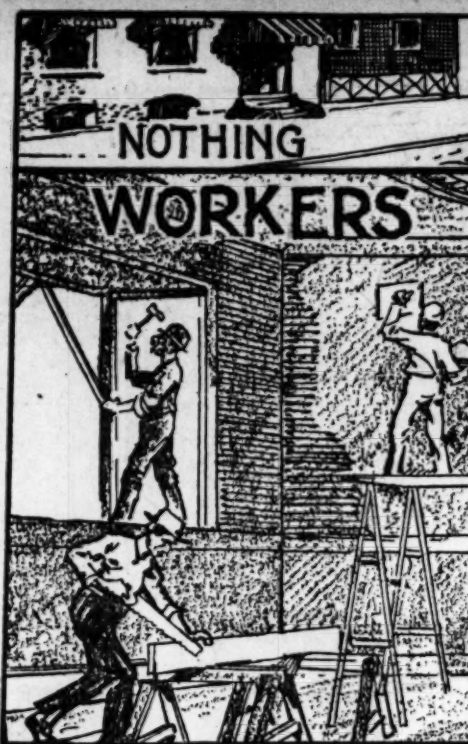
COST OF A RAINY DAY TO NEW YORK

ONE rainy day, like some of recent occurrence, costs the New York theaters about \$1000. If the morning is bright and it comes to rain about noon on a matinee day then the theaters reap a harvest, for the people are driven into the places of amusement.

But if it commences to rain in the morning and is a real rainy day the advance sales are cut off, the out-of-town patrons stay at home, and, as a successful theater manager said, "There is nothing doing." The people who have purchased seats way ahead of time are the performers in spite of the inclement weather usually, so that there is an average loss to the management of about 50 per cent caused by the rain.

The restaurants and cafes of New York suffer in like proportion. Their patronage is made up to a large extent of people from out of town, who are deterred from visiting the city at such times. Even the most popular resorts are almost deserted on a rainy night. Those where it is almost impossible to obtain a place at a table

ordinarily offer plenty of room to the people who go to them in spite of the storm. A dropping off of 50 per cent in the receipts is probably a conservative estimate of the loss sustained by these places on account of rain. The department stores and the smaller



WHO WROTE THE OLDEST LANGUAGE?

A Controversy Between Two Eminent Assyriologists, Continued From Page 6 of This Magazine.

And if the Sumerians were the originators of this system of cuneiform writing and the original inhabitants of Babylonia, the question arises, "When did the 'barbarians' who adopted this mode of writing and whose power and influence was felt in Babylonia as early as 4500 B. C. invade the country? Whence did they come? Did they come from the north or from the south? If they came from the north where was their original home? If, on the contrary, they came from the south, from what part of the south? If the Semites were in the country as early as 4500 B. C. and made their influence felt, Sumerian power must then have been weakened.

mediary vowel, and (4) the value of the different syllables of this pseudo-Sumerian language—constitute exclusively the specific character of the Semitic-Babylonian. Thus the Semites ought to be made necessarily the first inhabitants of Babylonia, and the Sumerians, if it were possible to establish their existence by reasons still unknown, ought to have been the invaders who adapted the Semitic mode of writing to their own national idiom, as it was done by many other non-Semitic peoples at different periods—by the Sushians, the pre-Africans, the Melanians and the Persians. Under this supposition the earliest Babylonian kings, En-Shag-Kush-an-na and Uri-Ka-gi-na, who reigned, according to Mr. Radau, at about 4500 B. C., and their successors, especially Hammurabi, would become highly-sensitized Sumerians, who had, however, succeeded in imposing their own native language (the Sumerian) upon the subjugated Semites. This solution would have at least commanded the attention of those who still believe in the reality of Sumerian language and people in Babylonia. It would have credited the Semites only with the invention of the cuneiform script. This solution, however, has been rejected by Mr. Radau. He prefers to declare in his own proper authority that the Sumerians were the inventors of the cuneiform writing and the original inhabitants of Babylonia. If the question had been about the Indo-European race it is to be presumed that the judgment of Mr. Radau would have been exactly the contrary.

Halévy seems gratified with my argument that all kings of whom we have any knowledge were, although they employed the Sumerian language, Semites, for he makes the following statements:

"The learned author proves in a convincing manner the Semitic origin of all Babylonian dynasties from the oldest times, that is 4500 B. C., onward."

But I said that, even if we admit that all kings are Semites, yet that does not justify us in giving up the Sumerian population and language and substituting for the latter, with Halévy and Thureau-Dangin, the so-called Ideogramph. For if the people at so remote a time as 4500 B. C. could use and write and understand two such widely-different modes of writing as the ideogramphism and the phoneticism, and if Hammurabi, about 2338 B. C., could write his inscriptions in two columns, the ideogramphic and phonetic, how extremely educated and how highly civilized must people have been at that distant epoch. This would presuppose a civilization and learning so high and so developed as to be without precedent in the history of mankind. For such a development we must in any case postulate a long series of centuries. Upon this Halévy promptly answers:

"Here we have a simple repetition of a prejudice rooted in certain spirits who refuse unto the Semites a degree of civilization which they do not find extraordinary with the Chinese, Mongols, Egyptians or especially with the Indo-European race. Everyone accepts the historic fact that the Persians at the time of the Seleucides had appropriated unto themselves the script and the language of the Aryans to such a degree that, after the short space of 475 years (346 B. C. to 226 B. C.), the first Sassanid king could write inscriptions in two very different redactions—in the ordinary pahlavi and in what one calls Chaldean. Why, then, should we find it astonishing that the Babylonian Semites should have been able to have derived from the original ideogramph the later phonetic writing, in both of which writings they handed down their inscriptions? The many syllabaries and the linguistic works which have come down to us testify to the efforts made by the Semites to educate their youths in the languages and literatures. Can we say the same of the pretended Sumerians?"

After these preliminary remarks he examines all the oldest inscriptions under the following three heads: (1) What is the nature of their vocabulary. (2) Is the grammar different from that of the Semitic languages? (3) Do the rules of syntax differ from those of the Babylonian?

The result is: "The vocabulary is Semitic from the beginning to the end." His method is the following: "The Sumerian A translated in the syllabaries by mu (the Hebrew majim for water) is derived from ammu (the Hebrew jam) which became arru, and this, by contraction, A. I suppose he would have had a much easier task to derive the French sau from the Sumerian by this method!"

That one example will suffice for No. 1. No. 2: He explains, among other things, the post-fixes. One example will also suffice here. In Sumerian the suffixive is expressed by the post-positions Ka or gu. Thus the post-fix of Shur-pu-la would be in Sumerian either pa-te-si Shur-pu-la-Ka or gu, according to Halévy, have their equivalents in the Hebrew prepositions *le* and *to*. Thus "a Psalm of David" is in Hebrew "mizmor l-David." The God of Sion is translated in Psalms 68:1 by *Elohim b-Sion*, Subject No. 3: He finds that the rules of syntax of the so-called Sumerian are again the same as those of the Semitic-Babylonian. Thus he wants us to believe that the Sumerian

(ga) lu-mu-sa-ra-ba shu-ne-ba-ra-ba (dingir) En-Si-lugal Kur-Kur-ra-gi-bi sa, en-bur-si sha Kul-ba se-en-ti-il

is, as regards the syntax, the same as the Semitic-Babylonian sha gu-pa sa-Ku-si lu bel carri-sa car matas loed-su lu-ra-ha u-ra-su lu-gu-ta.

Both, when translated into English, would read:

"Whoever this writing shall blot out, let his King, King of the lands, his foundation may remove and his seed may exterminate!"

In conclusion Prof. Halévy makes quite a painful appeal to let his arguments go unanswered and leave the Sumerian question open.

However, there are also scholars, and most eminent ones, too, who deny the existence of such things as a Sumerian people or a Sumerian language. This side belongs, among others, to the University of Chicago, Jastrow of the University of Pennsylvania, Jeremias of Germany, Shureu-Dangin of Paris, and the greatest champion of them all, Prof. Halévy, editor of the *Revue Semitique*. This last-named celebrated scholar has written a book on Lehmann of the University of Berlin, Jensen of the University of Marburg, Zimmer of the University of Leipzig, Hommel of the University of Munich, Oppert of Paris, Hilprecht of the University of Pennsylvania, Haupt of Johns Hopkins, Craig of Ann Arbor and others. All these believe that the Sumerian was the original language in Babylonia. The Sumerians must consequently have been the people who invented this system of writing, called the cuneiform script. If this be so, and it can hardly be denied, it would follow that there must have been a time when the Sumerians were the sole possessors of Babylonia, titled "Le Sumerism et l'Histoire Babylonienne," which is directed against my own book issued by the Oxford University press under the title "Early Babylonian History Down to the End of the Fourth Dynasty of Ur." I published my book in 1900, and that of Prof. Halévy has just come to hand.

Briefly I shall give here the Halévy arguments against my own position. His justification of the appearance of his book in the following words:

"During the past nine months I intended answering an article which Mr. Pinches has published in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* under the title 'Sumerian or Cryptography?' In the meantime, however, the history of Mr. Radau appeared which presents the same problem in a new light. With an adversary so frank one is happy to discuss this problem."

After having stated in detail my position as given above, he criticizes and comes to the following result:

"The Sumerian language is only a particular kind of ideogramph, or better called ideography or allegraphy, which was destined from the very beginning to express the Semitic language in question, and besides which there never existed any other language which had a perceptible influence on the Babylonian literature."

shops suffer in like proportion. While there are some women who take the opportunity of a rainy day to go out to do their shopping because they know the stores will not be crowded the great majority make up their minds that they cannot go rudging around in the rain.

GOVERNMENT PHOTOGRAPHS INDIAN GUESTS

All That Go to Washington Have Their Pictures Taken to Complete the Collection of Types and Tribes.

UNCLE SAM maintains a unique gallery in Washington, wherein only Indians are photographed. All the red men who go to the capital are taken to this gallery. Their portraits are taken free, the profit of the government being the completion of the collections of typical Indian pictures. Fifteen thousand negatives are already in this collection, which contains not one profile; Indians fear that if only one side of a face is taken the other side will wither, and they do not recognize each other's profiles. They are the vainest people on earth and will not be photographed until they have put on all their finery.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1902.
Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

PROPOS of the present craze for Indian pictures, Indian corners and everything or anything Indian, do you know that the nation maintains within this Mecca of the tribes and races a photograph gallery "for red men only?"

I happened into this unique institution a day or so ago, happily at the moment while sitting, "midst all the awe and majesty of a King, a picturesque and stolid chief of the wild lands—an aboriginal brave bedecked in the richest of reds and purples, beamed with the gaudiest of barbaric cosmetics, benedicted with the formidable claws of the grizzly, bearringed with bells whose jingles kept cadence with each toss of his proud head.

This proud chieftain had journeyed far to greet the "Great Father." The portrait for which he posed was one of the perquisites of his mission. In a dressing room adjacent to the studio his suite of attendants had consumed a full hour and a half in grooming him for the sitting.

Fifteen thousand negatives, representing practically every aboriginal tribe of North, Central and South America, have been made by the official photographers, partly in this studio and partly in the field. All this work is done under the bureau of ethnology, of which the studio is a part.

Every savage photographed receives, gratis, one artistically mounted print from each negative for which he is willing to pose. These portraits the braves take home and tack up in their wigwams and tepees, exhibiting them to their friends with great pride and gusto. Some improvise crude frames from the wood and bark of their virgin forests. Last year, when De Lancey Gill, in charge of the bureau's illustration department and ex-officio director of the photographic work, was down in the Coconino country with Ethnologist McGee, he saw upon the wall of a native adobe hut a window sash. Beneath each of its six glass panes was secured one of the half dozen portraits which the ingenious householder had posed for at the government studio during a pilgrimage to the national capital.

Indian portraits were scarce articles prior to this enterprise of the bureau of ethnology. The more uncivilized the red man, the more intense is his fear of the camera. Only stealth and diplomacy have overcome these scruples among the wild tribes. Willingness to pose has been one of the accompaniments of gradual enlightenment.

The uncivilized or semi-civilized tribes look upon a camera just as they do a Gatling gun. Fear of material harm is but one scruple. Terror of bewitchment is another factor to be reckoned with.

To give any man one's image is to give him supernatural control of one's life in-

fluences—power which also would be assured did another possess a hair of one's head or even the paring from one's finger nail. This is a part of the creed of many tribes.

The average Indian is averse to having his profile photographed. Those of whom this view is made invariably fail to recognize themselves. Although Poor Lo is the embodiment of all human vanities, he has never perhaps arranged his mirrors to present to his eye a direct profile view of his facial features.

"Me no like. No, that no me. That half a man." This, or words to this effect, is the comment made by many red braves upon whom is brought to bear the persuasion that profile portraits represent them.

The superstition that a profile portrait will cause the side turned away from the camera to wither up and die is one which has been confided to the photographers by several Indians.

Indian children are always the first to make friends with the photographer; men the next; women the last. For purposes of anatomical study semi-nude poses have been attempted, but to these the women almost invariably object. An instinctive modesty forbids.

"In dealing with a group, never photographed before, we are always faced by the obstacle of fear," said Mr. Gill. "Frequently in the field we have to pay subjects sums of money, feed them handfuls of sugar or bribe them with presents. Even then, the group having been posed to my taste, to see their images suddenly disappear from my ground glass during the operation of focusing, is a common experience. I often raise my head from the cloth only to find that all of my subjects have vanished like breath into the wind."

"Frequently I commence operations by uncrowding one of my lenses and utilizing it as a sunglass to light my pipe. This invariably causes the curious crowd to gather nearer to behold the miracle, which I repeat again and again. I then select the most friendly among them—usually the interpreter. Assurance that no harm comes to him often makes many converts. Nevertheless, it is often necessary for one of our ethnologists to stand in the group as further guarantee that the instrument is loaded neither with bullets nor blasts from the infernal regions.

"The Indian will not smile while posing. He assumes either a scowl or a look of abject melancholy. Nearly all of the aborigines with whom I have come in contact have a keen sense of humor, but this never lingers long on the surface. During the ordeal of posing it is practically impossible to conjure up a pleasant physiognomy. Three-quarter bloods or halfbreeds will often consent to grow dramatic, but the fullblood must be photographed while brimming over with their proverbial stolidity.

"All of the Indians whom I have photographed are exceedingly vain. They invariably ask for mirrors. The Pawnee chief whom you just saw posing stripped himself to the skin before commencing his hour and a half of toilet making in the dressing room.

"Two old Ojibwas came up to be photographed some time ago. The first that posed wore a curious bear-claw necklace.

The other, when his turn came, wanted to borrow it. The owner held on to it like grim death, but the coveter pulled and heaved the precious ornament until it feared that it would be crushed to bits. A furious struggle ensued and I held fast to my tripod, fearing that the instrument would be kicked over. Finally, the troubles were arbitrated, but the owner of the necklace won his point.

"Another day an old Ponka chief came in ostensibly to be photographed. He brought an interpreter with him and the two hemmed and hawed for a while. Soon it came out that the old fellow wanted to make a bargain with me before he would be willing to sit. I evaded these advances and busied myself preparing the apparatus. The old chief quailed and refused to be photographed until I assured him that he would be given something for posing. I explained that I would give him one print from each negative. This would not suf-

fice. "The interpreter, after digesting several minutes of powwow, explained that the chief wouldn't sit unless I made him a life-size portrait in colors, put a handsome gold frame around it and gave him \$50 to boot. I pointed to the door. This brought the old man to time. He sat for his picture with a most benignant smile on his face. This was about the only smiling Indian portrait I ever made.

"When the Indians come to Washington they almost always bring their most elaborate regalia to wear while calling upon the President. Some Yakima braves who appeared at the last New Year reception at the White House stopped by here on their way to see the 'Great Father' and asked me to have them photographed just as they would appear before him.

"If there is anything which exceeds the Indian's vanity it is his curiosity. It is customary for our sitters to fumble through all of the desk drawers, look through all of the books and even penetrate the mysteries

of the dark room before leaving the building. "So far as steadiness is concerned, the Indians are the most remarkable subjects I have ever seen. Once having been posed, they will stand as still and firm as a rock until I have focused and made the exposure. On dark days, when I have been focusing for detail, I have had them stand firm for fifteen seconds or more without causing a hairbreadth of movement on the plate—something a white man couldn't do if he practiced a year.

"Indians usually expect to receive their finished portraits immediately after sitting. It is common for them to gaze into the lens, and, seeing their image reflected upon it, to make various gesticulations.

"We have photographed practically all of the notable chiefs—Geronimo, Sitting Bull, Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Washake, Chief Joseph and Capt. Jack's band, which latter massacred a commission sent to treat with them. Chief Joseph was pho-

tographed in Washington in the early '80s. A year ago, while he was in the city, we photographed him again. A comparison of the two portraits shows that he does not look a year older than at the first sitting."

"In spite of poor Lo's unwillingness to pose for profile portraits, it is the object of the bureau to obtain of each fullblood both the front and side views, full length and bust. Anatomical measurements are taken in many cases, as well as notes concerning complexion and other physical characteristics.

Men and women selected as excellent types of their tribes are frequently reproduced in plaster lay figures, wrought by experienced sculptors, colored by artists skilful with the brush and eventually clad in the original costumes of the tribal rank. Both profile and full-face photographs are necessary bases for this reproduction. The lay figures, after the final touches have been added to the satisfaction of the scrupulous ethnologists, are deposited for exhibition in the National Museum, to there remain as life-like reminders of the true Americans after that picturesque people shall have become civilized or extinct.

Life masks are made by applying wet plaster to the facial features of some notable Indians. Kicking Bear, the famous chief of the Ojibwas, had his physiognomy thus reproduced some time ago. During the operation of applying the clay to his face all went well until two quills were thrust into his nostrils that he might breathe after his entire face had been covered. At this point Kicking Bear did justice to his name. He brushed away the damp plaster and scented a deeply laid plot to assassinate him by a most modern scientific process. Finally a boy was hugged into the studio and a life mask was made of his face in the presence of the frightened brave. Kicking Bear then submitted. All of his war paint stuck to the mold and transferred itself to the finished cast.



JOBYNA HOWLAND, THE ORIGINAL GIBSON GIRL FROM THE WEST, BUT FAMOUS AS A BEAUTY IN THE EAST.



JOBYNA HOWLAND, the original Gibson girl, made famous by the artist and making him famous in turn, is in

St. Louis this week with "The Messenger Boy" at the Olympic Theater. Miss Howland's real name is Mrs. Thomas Springer. She is the widow of a Denver

banker and, in her youth, was a resident of St. Louis. She is tall, slender and graceful, and her face and figure are strikingly handsome.

Now that Miss Howland's type has been idealized by Gibson, she may be said to be the representative American girl. She was Gibson's first model, and he found in her a grace and beauty which met with enthusiastic admiration in the Gibson pictures.

Miss Howland has been on the stage but two years. She looks better than she acts, which is not meant to say that her acting is bad, but that her appearance—a tall, willowy woman, all grace and symmetry,

beautifully proportioned—is so exceptional that her acting could not hope to equal her appearance, even though she remained upon the stage for many years. She was with James K. Hackett last season, and is this

year playing the part of Lady Funches-town, a London society leader. It is a part enabling Miss Howland to appear to the best advantage, for even a very handsome woman looks well in fine gowns.

ST. LOUIS HAS 3000 BABIES BORN THIS YEAR

Previous Records for January and February Have Been Exceeded and Old Methods in the Care and Education of Infants Have Been Abandoned.

THERE are more tiny babies in St. Louis just now than there have ever been in the city's history. The figures at the office of the health commissioner show that in the month of January there were born in the city 1185 babies, which is 217 more St. Louis babies than January has averaged in the last ten years and 104 more babies than August, the banner baby month, has averaged in St. Louis. In February 913 births were reported. The average for February in the ten previous years was 818, so that February of this year ran 85 babies ahead of its record. December of last year was the birth month of 842 youngsters whose advent was reported. There are in St. Louis homes right this minute no less than 5000 babies whose ages range from 1 to 70 days.

How is St. Louis going to raise these babies? Are there new methods that beat the old? Has experience taught humankind some things the foremothers did not know? Experts who know every nook and corner in Babyland answer these questions upon this page for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

MEN have found many things for and give the baby freedom. In the hot which they have gone seeking, but there is one quest that can never end. It is that upon which the good father started in that dear old nursery rhyme beginning:

By, by, baby bunting,
Papa's gone a-bunting,
To get a little rabbit skin
To wrap the baby bunting in.

Something for the good and comfort of the baby. It has been sought, always, and will be sought for aye. Time works changes almost everywhere, but never in babies. Babies are always just the same—they are all very small, and they all cry. There has never yet lived a baby to which the poet could not have applied his pathetic verse:

Hour of midnight, baby squawking,
Man in bare feet bravely walking.

The baby rendezvous of St. Louis is the Bethesda Foundlings' Home. There are always from 70 to 100 babies at Bethesda. To one who is accustomed to seeing a baby here and a baby there, it is one of the strangest things in the world to step into one of the Bethesda wards and see 40 or 50 babies tumbling in as many iron cribs, and to hear the parrots' chatter they make talking to themselves and each other in the beautiful and undecipherable babble of Babyland.

Miss Lulu Beard is a nurse at Bethesda. She knows more baby stories than the most fertile mind could invent. She is like "Fighting Bob" Evans in the Kipling poem:

That's why these books are sent,
To a man who has lived more stories
Than Zephaniah and I could invent.

Miss Baird has talked to the Sunday Post-Dispatch of the growth and care of babies.

By MISS LULU BEARD.

CRYING is the first act in a baby's life. It must cry if it is to live. When they don't cry we are very much alarmed. We have cause for fear. If a baby does not cry, something must be done to make him cry. The first thing the normal baby does upon coming into the world is to have a good, lusty cry. He must do this to expand his lungs, and to take in the required amount of oxygen for a good start in life. The mother is likely to be over anxious about baby. She insists that he be kept from crying; that he is ill, that a pin is sticking him, or that he is hungry. With the kindest intentions she interferes with baby's rights. Then, too, some people are very nervous and cannot stand the cries of baby. In this case I would advise the nervous person to get out of hearing, and let the baby enjoy his cry. If the baby is normal he is going to cry, all the peeping and coddling in the world are not going to stop it.

Crying is one of the means with which nature enables baby to amuse himself and to grow strong. Baby should not be handled much the first few months. All his nature requires is to eat, sleep and cry. He should remain as quietly as possible for the first two months. The bed is the best place for him. He should be frequently and gently turned from one side to the other to rest his body and to produce a good circulation. Children are frequently deformed by allowing them to lie in one position too much.

A child will make its wants known by its cry language. There is the natural cry, strong and long. When you understand this cry it is really musical. It will continue for months; it is necessary to baby's development. Then there are the temper cry, loud and angry; the cry of illness, which is whining and fretful; and the cry from a hurt, which is sharp and screaming. The hunger cry is intermittent; nothing but feeding will still this cry. The nurse soon learns this scale, can tell instantly the cause, and sets about to effect a cure.

Baby should be fed at regular intervals. He should be fed every two hours until three months old; then every two and a half hours until after the sixth month; then every three hours until a year old. He should be fed twice during the night. The best food for baby is the natural food of his mother. If this cannot be given, then modified milk is the best substitute. Very few of our babies walk until two years of age. We have but few babies that are normal. There are so many we have not the time to give them the training that a baby in a family would receive. We cannot train them to walk. They must learn it by themselves, and they do. All of our best high hallers around the top. The babies learn to sit alone at about eight or ten months of age. Then they soon begin to move around in the narrow space. Eventually they will pull themselves up with the railing, and in time learn to walk.

It is remarkable what precaution they show. Some of the railings are higher at the head than at the foot of the bed. You cannot get a baby to climb up at the low end. They will go on all fours until they reach the high portion.

A child should not be stood on its feet until after it is a year old, and not then if it is not a well-developed child. Its ankles and knees are not strong enough to bear its weight, and its legs will become bowed or crooked.

A baby's arms and legs should be free. If they are hampered with clothing they cannot kick and exercise their muscles. In the cold weather they should have enough clothing to keep them warm, but should not be over-dressed. Over-dressing does more harm than good. It is better to keep the room a warm, even temperature.

Little ones he had the baby's crib every night at his elbow. He relates in one of his essays that he soon learned to distinguish by the baby's breathing in the dark whether it was awake or asleep.

Prof. Pryor of Jena has also contributed much in recent years through a study of his own little boy. Drs. Oppenheim, Keating and others have also conducted remarkable experiments.

One of the most curious facts established by these investigations is that "child and adult are not, except in general ways, alike."

Scarcely any organ of a child's body is as it will be when the child grows up, making allowances for increase in size.

The human spine is not fully formed till the seventeenth year, and in the baby it is very incomplete. The brain at first is soft and smooth, contains a large proportion of water, has little gray matter and is in no wise developed as to cellular divisions.

The baby's heart is very much larger, in proportion to the size of its body, than the adult heart is to the adult body. In nearly every respect there is a startling dissimilarity between the baby and the "grown-up."

The senses of the baby develop in the following order: Taste, smell, touch, hearing and sight.

From the very first baby is able to taste. It likes sweet things, and at six hours old it has been noticed to murmur in a satisfied way if anything sweet is placed on the tongue. At bitter and sour things it makes a perceptible face.

The sense of smell develops almost as early, and Prof. Pryor affirms that some children at 1 day old have both these senses considerably developed.

The third sense to awaken, touch, is hardly perceptible earlier than a week. Baby is not sensitive at all to heat or cold in the way that is, of experiencing a chill or conscious discomfort. It doesn't feel a pin scratch or a jar.

Baby is completely deaf for several days. If it opens its eyes at a sudden noise this is due to the feeling of tremor or disturbance through the sense of touch. For weeks the baby's organs of hearing are in an incomplete state.

Prof. Oppenheim has found by numerous experiments that the baby does not see in any real sense of the term until it is several weeks old. It is aware, however, of the light of a candle, and of the difference between darkness and light, at a much earlier period.

It distinguishes gradually general outlines, motion and bright colors. The colors which baby first notices in their order are believed to be blue, red, white, green and brown.

Babies eyes are perfectly formed. They have not the control of the muscles of the eye, nor is their brain sufficiently developed to know that an impression has been made on the retina.

Our babies know the uniform of the nurses, and have every confidence in it. Not long ago one of our nurses came into the nursery in her street costume. Not a baby in the whole nursery would go to her. Yet when she appeared in her uniform they clung to her affectionately. They readily recognize a familiar voice. If a stranger calls them by name they do not look up. Let one of the nurses speak to them, and they cry and smile at her.

Children require something to amuse them after a certain age. Up to the age of a year their hands and toes are interesting enough to keep most babies quiet. After that they want something that will make them cry and make them look up, etc.

About the beginning of the second year the baby finds out that imitation is the way to learn. At five months the baby has been observed to notice the way it gets dressed and to duck its head to have its dress put over its shoulders.

Prof. Baldwin noted that his child, with whom he made numerous experiments, had learned at 14 weeks old that when the lamp was lighted in the middle of the night food was being prepared for her.

If a baby is a very incomplete human being it is nevertheless a rapidly developing being.

More changes in brain and structural development occur in the first year than in the remainder of its life.

Dr. L. Robinson has discovered that the helplessness of infants is not due entirely to lack of strength, but very largely to the fact that they have not learned to use the strength they have. He found that 60 newborn infants out of 75 were able to hang by the hands from a stick for 30 seconds.

Prof. A. A. Stagg of the University of Chicago has made a series of exercises for muscular development with his baby when it was three weeks old. At eight months the youngster (puny and undersized at birth) was able to walk, to swing from a little trapeze by its hands and to balance itself on its father's hand, held out at arm's length.

MODERN NURSERY EXHIBIT AT THE CONGRESS OF MOTHERS.

WASHINGTON, March 7. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

A MODEL nursery exhibit was one of the features of the National Congress of Mothers, held in Washington last week. It was a real nursery, too, for it came bag and baggage from the home of Senator Fred T. Dubois of Idaho and Mrs. Dubois, the woman who devised it and owns it, was making the exhibit.

The model nursery was located in the basement of the First Baptist Church. There was a baby incubator showing a baby inside in the process of growing up in the way it should go.

Everything necessary to a baby's well-being was exhibited and demonstrated in this model nursery. Five little subjects were on exhibit for the exhibit, and each day Mrs. Dubois showed the mothers of the congress how a baby should be raised and why her own little girl is one of the prettiest, plumpest, sweetest little children in the national capital.

Little Elizabeth Dubois is 22 months old. She looks very much like her pretty mother. All of the rules of science and hygiene and education have been applied to Elizabeth by her parents, and no finer product of modern child culture could have graced the exhibit hall down in the church where the mothers of America were several days engaged in a serious consideration of the best method of raising little men and women.

Mrs. Dubois talked of her model nursery and the works exhibited in it.

By MRS. FRED T. DUBOIS.

FIRST of all we showed the sort of clothes a baby ought to wear. It was all wrong, hopelessly wrong, to swathe a baby up the way they did when we were little. We don't put those long gowns on babies any more, and pinning bands and bandages of all sorts are banished. A most

fundamental proposition in bringing up a baby is to give it a chance to kick. Don't pin it up and roll it up and tie it up until it cannot throw up its heels.

No baby dress, not even the first one, must be over 27 inches long. And a newborn baby shouldn't be put into the prettiest, most embroidered little dress that the fond mother has made in anticipation of this happy event. The plainest, simplest little slip of an outfit flannel gown is the thing instead. Baby will be much more comfortable in it, besides it will not irritate the tender skin.

"Up to the age of 9 months," says Mrs. Dubois, "there is no better food than that which nature supplies. After that food may be used before the heartier diet is commenced. I believe that a child should be given no meat until 5 years of age. Always the food should be plain and wholesome, with no sweet or rich stuff, no cake and no pie. Let them have all of the fruit which they will eat, but absolutely no candy. Elizabeth has never been allowed a pound in all the brief course of her existence."

Elizabeth has just lived out of doors in Idaho, she has been taken that baby out of doors when all the neighbors said I'd kill her, but I didn't.

Never use drugs when you can get along without them. Why, even when Elizabeth had a cold and her temperature was up to 100, I begged the doctor not to give her a drug, and he didn't. In our day, you know, they would have dosed us with acetone. Well, the doctor didn't do that for Elizabeth. He gave me instead something to burn in the chafing dish, and the vapor from it reduced the fever all right.

If children are put into the bath right, so that they aren't scared to death at first, they always like it. Elizabeth always cries, not when she goes in, but when she has to come out.

Every nursery should have in it some growing things that the children can watch and tend themselves and love.

On the walls there should be animal pictures and prints, blue prints or sepia prints of the great masterpieces in art. They are inexpensive and constitute an unconsciously cultivating and refining influence, which goes with the child all through life.

Toys will be shown, too. These should be selected with a view to their use in the development of the body. My little girl is in a spring swing, and is soon to have a trapeze.

Of the usual sort of children's playthings Elizabeth has but few. Don't get children expensive toys. Cheap ones afford their just as much pleasure. And don't, above all things, get them so many that they experience a surfeit of pleasure and have nothing left to enjoy.

THE BABY'S LAYETTE

A N infant's layette for the average twentieth century baby costs \$100. The one bought in Paris for Pierpont Morgan's latest grandchild cost \$300, and there is a charitable society which furnishes one for \$10. But these are the extremes of wealth and poverty.

A very nice outfit for an ordinary well-conditioned baby can be had for \$100. That may even seem a large figure for the wardrobe of such a very small person, but its expense is due to the fact that everything must be hand-made. Superstitious tradition decrees that the new baby shall not wear machine-made clothes.

This outfit will not be elaborately tucked and lace-trimmed, either, but it will be modern and up-to-date, with the weight reduced to about half what babies used to wear, and with everything arranged to slip off and on with the least trouble. The flannel used is mixed, with cotton as a guarantee against shrinkage. Pinked edges have taken the place of clumsy hems.

The flannel petticoat has been abolished. Its place is supplied in the daytime by a flannel slip known as a "Gertrude," which is sleeveless and low-necked, and is easily drawn off and on. The pinning blanket is worn at night and holds the lower part of the body in a capacious flannel sack. The other woolen undershirts have been supplanted by fine-spun silk ones, and socks are woven of the same material.

For baby's belongings the shops sell pretty palmetto traveling bags. Inside, in two trays is space for packing every ar-

ticle of the layette. The top tray is very daintily finished, being lined with blue satin, covered with white muslin and ornamented with Valenciennes ruffles.

HOW TO KNIT A DAINTY SILK CAP FOR BABY.

FOR the knitting of a dainty cap for the baby the materials required are two spoons of crocheted silk and a steel hook, size 6, or just large enough to carry the silk without fraying.

Chain 8, join in a ring.

1. Chain 3 for first treble, 22 trebles in the ring, join to top of 3 chain.

2. Chain 4, treble in the same stitch, miss 1, a treble in next stitch, chain 2, a treble in same stitch, repeated from * all around, join to third of 3 chain.

3. A single under 2 chain, chain 3, a treble under same chain, chain 2, 2 trebles under same chain, * shell of 2 trebles, 2 chain and 2 trebles under next 2 chain, repeat from * all around, join to top of 1 chain.

4. Like third row, making the shells of 3 trebles, 2 chain and 2 trebles.

5. Slip stitch along to 2 chain, chain 4, of double trebles, under 2 chain, * chain 3, shell of 2 trebles, 2 chain and 2 trebles under next 2 chain, chain 3, 8 double trebles in fifth row in shell, chain 2, repeat from * 4 times, chain 1, shell in shell, repeat from beginning 5 times, ending 3, turn.

6. Chain 3, a double in next double treble, repeat 6 times from * chain 3, shell of 2 trebles, 2 chain and 2 trebles under next 2 chain, repeat from beginning of row 5 times, ending 3, turn.

7. Chain 4, a double under 3 chain, * 1 space, shell in next space, * chain 3, miss 2 spaces, shell in next, repeat from * around the bonnet, or across the front and across spaces at the back, if preferred.

8. Chain 4, a double under 3 chain, * a double under next 3 chain, repeat from * 4 times, chain 4, shell in shell, repeat from beginning of row 5 times, ending 3, turn.

9. Chain 4, a double under 3 chain, * a double under next 3 chain, repeat from * 3 times, chain 4, 8 trebles, 3 chain,

3 trebles, 3 chain, 3 trebles, all in shell of previous round; repeat from beginning 5 times.

10. Chain 4, a double under 3 chain, * chain 3, a double under next 3 chain, repeat from * twice, chain 4, shell under first 3 chain, chain 3 shell under next 2 chain, and repeat from beginning 5 times.

11. Chain 4, a double under 3 chain, chain 3, a double under 3 chain, chain 4, shell in shell, chain 2, double under 3 chain, chain 3, shell in shell, chain 2, double under 3 chain, chain 3, shell in shell, repeat from beginning 5 times.

12. Chain 1, a treble on double chain 1, shell in shell, * chain 3, a double under 3 chain, repeat from * twice, chain 3, shell in shell, and repeat from beginning 5 times.

13. Chain 1, a treble on double chain 1, shell in shell, * chain 3, a double under 3 chain, repeat from * 4 times, chain 4, shell in shell, repeat from beginning 5 times.

14. Make two trebles in shell, * chain 3, a double under 3 chain, repeat from * 5 times, chain 4, a double in shell; repeat from beginning 5 times.

Extra long stitch (thread over 3 times) under 3 chain, chain 1, extra long stitch on double, chain 1, extra long stitch under 3 chain, chain 1, and repeat all around, forming spaces in which to run the ribbon, chain 3, turn.

15. Shell (2 trebles, chain 3 and 3 trebles) under 3 chain, chain 4, * miss 5 spaces, shell under next 1 chain, chain 4, and repeat from * 17 times, turn.

16. Chain 3, shell in shell just made, * chain 3, 7 double trebles in next stitch, chain 3, shell in shell, repeat from * 5 times, turn.

17. Chain 3, shell in shell just made, * chain 3, 7 double trebles in next stitch, chain 3, shell in shell, repeat from * 5 times, chain 3, turn.

18. Chain 3, shell in shell just made, * chain 3, 7 double trebles in next stitch, chain 3, shell in shell, repeat from * 5 times, chain 3, turn.

19. Chain 3, shell in shell just made, * chain 3, 7 double trebles in next stitch, chain 3, shell in shell, repeat from * 5 times, chain 3, turn.

20. Chain 3, shell in shell just made, * chain 3, 7 double trebles in next stitch, chain 3, shell in shell, repeat from * 5 times, chain 3, turn.

21. Chain 3, shell in shell just made, * chain 3, 7 double trebles in next stitch, chain 3, shell in shell, repeat from * 5 times, chain 3, turn.

22. Chain 3, shell in shell just made, * chain 3, 7 double trebles in next stitch, chain 3, shell in shell, repeat from * 5 times, chain 3, turn.

23. Chain 3, shell in shell just made, * chain 3, 7 double trebles in next stitch, chain 3, shell in shell, repeat from * 5 times, chain 3, turn.

24. Chain 3, shell in shell just made, * chain 3, 7 double trebles in next stitch, chain 3, shell in shell, repeat from * 5 times, chain 3, turn.

25. Chain 3, shell in shell just made, * chain 3, 7 double trebles in next stitch, chain 3, shell in shell, repeat from * 5 times, chain 3, turn.

A FASHION DIALOGUE

In Which the Things Women Will Wear This Spring Are Discussed by Mrs. Robert Osborn, New York's Fashionable Modiste, and Harriet Hubbard Ayer for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

MRS. ROBERT OSBORN, one of the most gifted women of the New York smart set, announced her intention a year ago of going into trade. As a leader in society Mrs. Osborn was noted for the originality and beauty of her gowns.

As a designer she had already achieved a unique position in the world sartorial. The following is a stenographic report of an interview in New York between Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer, representing the Sunday Post-Dispatch and Mrs. Osborn on dress:

MRS. AYER.—Mrs. Osborn, the Sunday Post-Dispatch would like to obtain from you, as a recognized authority, an outline of the spring and summer fashions.

MRS. OSBORN.—Every year there is an increasing tendency in woman's dress toward comfort. The last few years this has been most marked, and this year it will be yet more emphasized. One of the principal features of the summer clothes is that they will not be lined. Wherever it is possible to do away with linings they will be dispensed with.

Wherever it has been possible, even in winter gowns, to do without linings in the skirts we have done so, which, of course, increases a woman's comfort in every way. The same way with the bodices of the summer clothes; wherever it is possible, and where the woman's figure permits, the bodices will be made without linings, rendering the body more graceful and the woman more comfortable. The absence of lining is one of the most marked features I can think of.

The same rule will hold good in coats. Women want to be free and comfortable. From the corset to the outside garment all the clothes will be constructed on that plan. At first these radical changes from the tightly laced close-fitting styles were not very well received, but they are beginning to meet with approval.

MRS. AYER.—Will the vogue for princess frocks continue?

MRS. OSBORN.—A great many women still cling to them because they seem to think the closer the dress outlines the figure the better they look, but other women with very advanced ideas believe that when their lines are half concealed the woman is more graceful and attractive. This winter we have made scarcely any princess gowns, and never unless a woman wants them and so orders them. Personally I don't like them at all. I am for something loose and graceful and comfortable.

I think where a woman looks as though she has been pounded into a gown she is not graceful. A great many seem to think otherwise, and, of course, if a client desires a princess we make it.

MRS. AYER.—What suggestions can you make as to how a stout woman may dress to look well?

MRS. OSBORN.—She should first of all be careful about her corsets, and the new corset, although they increase the waist line, decrease the size around the hips. A woman increasing her waistline increases her length from here (indicating from the waist down the arm) to her shoulder, which makes her look longer, even though it though it thickens her at the same time. As soon as you give a woman a long line in there (indicating) you give her a good figure. The new corset does away entirely with the abdominal protuberance, which gives an appearance of length.

MRS. AYER.—Have you any other suggestions in regard to the way a stout woman should dress?

MRS. OSBORN.—She should always have her skirts made without trimming, and as much on the floor as she possibly can afford. The more material and length there are in her skirts the slimmer she will look. Nothing shortens or fattens a woman more than a skirt which has not sufficient length. She can exaggerate the length, even if it is four or five or six inches on the floor. But so many women are unwilling to wear their skirts long on account of the inconvenience. If they are anxious to look well it is absolutely imperative.

MRS. AYER.—How long are the skirts worn on the floor in front?

MRS. OSBORN.—Fully three inches. They should never be less than three inches to be graceful. Of course it is very difficult for a woman to walk in clothes of that length. She has to learn to walk all over again. She cannot pick her feet her feet up, but must slide the foot forward the length of the skirt, and that is another reason we are not using skirt linings any more. Of course linings hold the skirts out, but they make it more difficult to walk. A great many women who wear long skirts attempt to hold them up, but they don't succeed in it. When a woman raises her skirt at one side and knows how to do it I do not object, but when a woman clutches her gown with both hands at the sides to get her skirts out of the way the effect is awful.

I think you should emphasize the hygienic points of dress this year. The women have never dressed so hygienically as they are now doing, and the new corset—I don't care who or what physicians say to the contrary—is largely responsible for it. It makes a woman walk better, breathe better and feel better.

Under the old-fashioned style women were glad to get their corsets off. But the new corset adds to a woman's comfort; it acts as a bandage and actually decreases the size of the hips, as any swaddling garment will do.

MRS. AYER.—How about sleeves, Mrs. Osborn?

MRS. OSBORN.—The sleeves will be just as they are now, large at the elbows and small at the bottoms, and they will be combined of two materials. This fashion, which was started a year ago in Paris, will be very general this year, and anything that is original, or out of the beaten track and effective, will be acceptable in sleeves.

MRS. AYER.—What about the throat?

MRS. OSBORN.—Collars will be very high and with a good spring, so they will not cut or make a hard line across the throat.

Transparent effects, as the Sara Bernhardt, will always be used when you can get them next to the face. Lace will be worn to a great extent.

MRS. AYER.—The Sara Bernhardt collar can be worn by a stout woman whose throat has begun to give way, can it not?

MRS. OSBORN.—Yes, if it isn't too short.

MRS. OSBORN.—Yes, if it isn't too short. It is most becoming when high and well shaped. It should never be too low or too tight.

MRS. AYER.—Are laces going to be in vogue?

MRS. OSBORN.—Yes. They will be more than ever worn.

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PALE VIOLET
CALLING FROCK
BY
MAUDE THOMAS



THE OLDER SKIRTS PERMITTED
A HEEL AND TOE WALK.

ILLUSTRATING THE SHUFFLING STEP NECESSITATED
BY THE FRONT TRAIL.

paucity, no. I don't think crepe ages one.

A woman dressed in crepe is very apt to look younger, but take an ordinary, plain, solid black, put that next to one's face and see how one looks. Simply dreadful.

MRS. AYER.—What about the vogue for white, Mrs. Osborn?

MRS. OSBORN.—Oh, it is epidemic.

MRS. AYER.—It will be a white summer?

MRS. OSBORN.—Oh, absolutely, and it promises to be a white winter. American women are coming to regard white as the French woman does. French and English women consider it as they do black, wear it

anywhere. Naturally it is made to suit the occasion, but a woman in London does not think anything all summer long of wearing white in the street. I think the women of America have always until recently dressed as stupidly; they have never dressed with reference to climate. But they are dressing more sensibly every year, and I predict they will dress as coolly next summer in town as they do in the country.

MRS. AYER.—What about hats and veils?

MRS. OSBORN.—Oh, the hats will be flatter this year, and, I think, plainer—real

pancakes. There is a radical change in the way of adjusting veils. The new hats will have the veils attached. The veil will be a part of the trimming. It will fall over the face loosely.

MRS. AYER.—Will not that be a sort of revival of a fashion of long ago?

MRS. OSBORN.—Precisely. It will be a revival of white will be fashionable, but no russets or yellow shoes for smart women for the present. All shoes will have flat or army heels. Of course, slippers are excepted; they will be made with Louis Quinze heels, as usual.

MRS. AYER.—What about jewels?

MRS. OSBORN.—The women are wearing new in shoes? Are we still to affect built-up shoes? Are we still to affect built-up shoes? Are we still to affect built-up shoes?

MRS. AYER.—Will there be anything new in shoes? Are we still to affect built-up shoes? Are we still to affect built-up shoes? Are we still to affect built-up shoes?

MRS. OSBORN.—I hope not. Men's shoes, or shoes that are patterned after men's styles, are fit enough for country walking, golf and other out-of-door sport, but they are abominable worn with frocks and frills. The fashionable summer shoe with patent leather, or with a patent leather vamp.

Low shoes with the long tongue, ornamented with buckles, will be worn.

CLEVER BLIND CHILDREN OF ST. LOUIS PLAY "JACK, THE GIANT KILLER"

BLIND actors played "Jack, the Giant Killer" in the celebration of the fifty-first anniversary of the Missouri School for the Blind in St. Louis last week.

The sightless lords and ladies bowed to the blind king and queen in true court style, they kissed the queen's hand. They bowed to each other without bumping heads and without once mistaking the direction toward which the bow was due. The blind fairy waved her wand over the king and queen without so much as touching their crowns. They walked about over the stage, up and down the aisle, to and from the stage, going up three steps with as much freedom and grace as if they had the brightest and keenest of eyes. Every step, every movement was firm and full of confidence. There was not the slightest sign of fear or of feeling the way. These little blind actors moved about more naturally than many seeing children.

The annual entertainment of the school had always been given by the older pupils of the school. "Jack the Giant Killer" was the first attempt of the little blind people in the histrionic line. The opera was a marked success. They are the best trained group of children in St. Louis.

Although they had no sight to guide them there was not a blunder in word or action. They were crowded on a narrow stage, yet there were no collisions.

As the orchestra, which is composed of 15 blind boys, played a march, the blind king and queen, attended by some twenty sightless lords and ladies attired in royal raiment, marched up the aisle to the throne. The king and queen were assisted to their thrones by the chancellor and lady in waiting. It was truly a case of the "blind leading the blind," but with astonishing ease and accuracy.

The king and queen were bewailing the loss of their daughter, the beautiful princess, whom the terrible Giant Blunderbore had carried off to his castle. While the king was consulting with the lords and ladies as to some means of rescuing the princess, the deep and mighty voice of Giant Blunderbore was heard. Off all of them scampered to a place of safety. To do this they ran across the narrow stage, crowded close together, yet reached the wings without so much as a false step although they went as fast as their feet could carry them.

In marched the blind Giant Blunderbore with great strides. So fierce and terrible did he appear that the little folks in the audience moved closer to mamma and papa, and even some of the bigger folks trembled a little bit. Not finding any one at home nor any small boys to eat the giant went back to his castle on some faraway mountain.

But had there been ever so many small boys around, this particular giant could not have found them, for he was blind. He found the king's and queen's throne all right and sat in that for awhile. He makes a great pretense of seeing; he peers around but his eyes are closed. He swings his large sword around and shows just where he cuts a boy's head off.

When the danger had passed the king and queen, the lords and ladies came back to the throne, each falling in the proper place without the aid of guiding eyes.

They sent for Jack the Giant Killer. Jack came. Such a gallant knight. He looked every inch the warrior bold, as he strutted up and down the stage with his trusty sword, declaring "I am Jack the Giant Killer, I'd have you all to know."

The blind king said to Jack: "I see you are a brave fellow."

He did not see, but those were the words in the play and he repeated them, and when he said them he turned toward Jack just as though he really did see him. The king promised Jack the princess' hand if he would rescue her. When Jack left the stage to accomplish the rescue he could not see that he was pleasing his audience, but he felt it, and carried himself with becoming dignity.

Jack then led the princess and Fairy Good in a dance, very much like the Virginia reel. What graceful little dancers these little blind people were, not a false step, not an awkward movement. They must have had eyes in their feet.

Jack and the princess were married, as the story goes, but Blunderbore's punishment was, instead of death, that in the future he had to be good, and dine on the food of ordinary mortals, instead of on small boys.

Mr. S. M. Green, superintendent of the school, said to a representative of the Sunday Post-Dispatch:

By S. M. GREEN, Superintendent of the Missouri School for the Blind.

"JACK THE GIANT KILLER" was the most successful entertainment ever given by the school. It was beyond our greatest expectation.

We had never attempted an entertainment with the children before. They were anxious upon the public that blind people were not a lot of hapless, uneducated people.

Other than the misfortune of being deprived of their eyesight blind children are the same as any other children. They are affectionate, they love to romp and play, they are fond of music, of dancing, of singing and any other pleasure. Their minds are keen and bright. They love the pure fresh air, the green country, the warm sunshine just the same as the sightseeing children. They cannot see the sun but they know how it feels. They cannot see the rose but they know its perfume. Just so with this little play. They cannot see how to act, but they can feel. They cannot see how to sing, but they can hear, and a song of gladness fills every heart. They cannot see that they are giving you pleasure but they know that they are. Their keenness of perception is remarkable.

We are very proud of the children's success in their little play and will soon be giving another in the near future.



PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE CAST, PRESENTING, "JACK THE GIANT KILLER," AT THE MISSOURI SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

THE AWFUL PERILS OF A SEARCH FOR THE SOUTH POLE

Described by C. E. BORCHGREVINK the Famous Explorer,

with Pictures taken at Point Nearest Pole Reached by any Explorer



C. E. BORCHGREVINK, who commanded the British Antarctic expedition of 1898-1900, which penetrated to latitude 78.50, the most extreme southern point ever gained by explorers, is in New York City, busy with plans for another expedition in search of the South Pole.

Mr. Borchgrevink expresses the utmost confidence in the success of his next attempt, declaring that the problem, since the experience gained by the trip of 1898-1900, is simply one of storing his vessel with a sufficient amount of food.

He has prepared for the Sunday Post-Dispatch an article which is here presented on the terrible perils and privations endured by the expedition of 1898-1900, the general philosophy of pole-hunting and the points of difference between the search for the North Pole and the South Pole.

By C. E. BORCHGREVINK.

SO FAR from preventing men with adventurous spirits from penetrating the icy regions, the difficulties, hardships and sufferings act as an inducement, as a mental stimulant.

Scarcely does any experience, however, so tax the strongest and bravest spirit as within the polar circles. No man can spend a winter in the ice fields and escape the effects of the perils and privations and the awful strangeness of the world about him are bound to have upon his mental and physical constitution.

If the life is unnatural and injurious in the arctic regions it is much more so in the antarctic regions. In the north the fresh food supply is of great aid to the traveler; there are the white bear, the musk ox, the reindeer and the polar fox, which even in winter can be caught and eaten.

In the antarctic there is no mammal within the coast line, and the traveler must entirely depend upon what he brings with him in the form of preserved food, and preserved food packed in this is, at its best, in my opinion, unfavorable as food.

The late zoologist of my expedition who gave his life for science in the far south died chiefly because he could not get fresh food.

The antarctic night, which lasts for 71 days at Cape Adair, is longer than the night at the same latitude in the north. Like an evil, sneaking spirit the antarctic night wraps the traveler in its black, cold clasp. No one who has not faced these midnight winters fully realizes what a depressing effect the lack of sunlight has upon the human mind. The awful monotony, the roaring silence, are fears for realization rather than description. Covered in snow in a hut 15x15 we 10 pioneers in the antarctic continent spent many trying days. The antarctic gales had laid a white blotting paper over that little black spot which we formed in those vast, vast white fields.

Mr. Hansen, my zoologist, became ill shortly after landing on the great antarctic continent. He could take but little food and he walked with difficulty, although he suffered no pain.

As the winter drew on he grew worse. His limbs became swollen and took lasting impression from pressure. He lost feeling in his legs. The doctor applied the electric battery, but no improvement was obtained. Several others, including myself, found that the flesh of our legs also took lasting impressions from pressure, but I still managed to carry out long sledge expeditions. The monotony, the sameness during that winter night was frightful. At time of course jokes passed from bunk to bunk, especially during the heavy gales. The hut in autumn, before the snow covered it, shook violently, and would undoubtedly have blown away if we had not fastened it down by the help of our heavy anchors to which steel stays had been applied. Rains of stones descended on us from the mountain some 5000 feet above. They drummed on the roof and the members passed jocular remarks from bunk to bunk. How would we fare, they asked one another, if our hut suddenly became an airship? Would the rapidly revolving aerometer on the roof serve as a propeller, and would the metal stays perchance serve as guide ropes?

Such moments, of course, were comparatively bright. In my opinion it is the secret of success to be able to see the humorous points in any distress of life. Few tragedies have not a comical side if the eyes are there to see them.

The most remarkable thing about the antarctic gales was that while they were raging at their highest, howling and tearing, bringing with them the hail of stones from the mountain, the wind would suddenly cease for fully three minutes. The stillness of the antarctic night would prevail, and I could hear the breath of the wondering members of the expedition keep-

ing time with the tick, tick, tick of the barograph, registering the curves of the atmospheric pressure. Then suddenly, as quickly as the gale had ceased, it would start again and blow, if possible harder than before. Of course in winter, when the huts were covered with snow, we could hear less of the noise caused by the gale. It was only when we put out heads out through the tunnel in the snow that the wildness of the storm caught us with its full power.

We had to approach the thermometer screen by the help of a rope, carrying a gas lantern. Although the screen was only about 300 yards from the hut I lost one of my men, whose name is Evans, for more than three hours, he having let go his hold of the guide rope. I promptly ordered everybody excepting the doctor out of the hut to search. I shall never forget the wildness of that experience. It was almost impossible to take one's breath; we could not go upright and could only guess and feel our whereabouts.

Snow mingled with stones blew through the air, and when after three hours' search we at last found Evans he was in an exhausted condition. The doctor, however, soon restored him.

When we did not work at observations taking during the light time, or during clear nights when the weather was calm, we played chess, cards and quarreled—and I mean quarreled. It became one of our best entertainments. To me it also became a great source of study, and I cannot but think that those leaders of expeditions who return from polar expeditions and relate tales of how the members obeyed like lambs and went among each other like angels have something to hide from the light.

I think also that the mental state of the members of a polar expedition ought to be studied from a scientific point of view as much as any other phase of the subject. Unfortunately for us the doctor of my expedition suffered greatly from melancholia, so he did not himself take to a study which by reason of his profession should have fallen to him.

It was difficult to do any work at the wooden table which we used in common. There were no chairs at each other with eyes at once vacant and intense. In a way we hated each other. We were sick of each other's company. When any one opened his mouth we knew exactly what he was going to say. The box which we took along got us into trouble very early in the antarctic night. One of the members set it to playing a tune which another one hated, and the row which they started became general.

The two Laplanders stood the antarctic night best, perhaps. They were accustomed to the dark and cold, but even they grew melancholy during the long night. I noticed that they talked a great deal of "Lapish," which we did not understand, and when in their bunks were singing either stern, monotonous "Lapish" hymns or some of the love songs of Finland, wherein the "girls they left behind" were waiting for them and reindeer were running over the large white fields.

Hansen's condition gradually grew worse, but he did not suffer. It was on Oct. 11 that he died. I had been away seven weeks on a sledge expedition when I got a message by one of the Laps, who came as a courier on skis, telling me that Hansen was getting worse. When I arrived in the little hut Hansen was up, but a day later he took to his bed. I saw at once that he would not live long, and although the doctor thought it unnecessary, I ordered all the members out of the hut to live in tents.

That evening I crawled into my sleeping bag, worried and sad. At 4 o'clock in the morning the doctor called me and said that Hansen had not long to live; that he wished to say good-by to us all. I then went up and sat by his bedside.

He asked anxiously if any birds had come back. I told him that the first pen-

guin had come. He asked me to kill it and bring it into him. I did so, and he enthusiastically examined the bird and dictated notes on it. His only regret was that he could not fulfill his wish. Then he asked me: "Where are you going to bury me?" I told him wherever he might direct, and then he asked me to make his grave on the top of Cape Adair, some thousand feet up to the leeward of a large boulder where we had been together one happy Sunday and where I had taken a photograph of him.

The next day at 8 o'clock he died, conscious to the very last. About a quarter of an hour before he died he made a joke and on my inquiry as to whether or not he had any pain he answered in the negative and said he had only a tickling sensation in his left arm. He said he felt as if he were going on a long journey, and told me that he had felt worse while saying good-by in Norway to his wife and relatives when setting out on the expedition than now, when he was going to part with life forever.

Then he died, and a gloom lay over the camp, but spring was on and the blessing of work was at hand, and then the penguins themselves, with their interesting habits, cheered us much and made us bury the sorrow, although we could not forget. The penguins, especially those which inhabit the continent in great numbers, remind one of a human community. In endless long strings they walked after each other. With their black backs they looked at a distance on the white snow like a comical Lilliputian funeral procession. When they discovered us they came up to us, not knowing the bloodthirst of civilization. They walked around us, evidently taking down their sociological notes about us and taking us for a new sort of penguin.

They came back to their nesting places at the cape where their old nests, consisting of small pebbles, were still lying about from the previous year, although somewhat disturbed by the heavy gales.

On warm days the male bird stood erect in his nest, his back toward the zenith, uttering a series of hoarse screams, the female listening attentively to his antarctic love song. They had a busy time lovemaking and nest making, in both of which occupations they were studied most attentively by my bachelor staff.

We ate the penguins from the time they first came. They were, however, very blub-

berly. We boiled them first, then we roasted them, and then we called them sturgeon and managed to eat them with better relish. They were fresh food at least. Then the eggs, which were laid in the beginning of November, were, of course, welcome. I myself devoured fourteen of these eggs the first day, notwithstanding the fact that they were twice the size of an ordinary duck's egg.

I shall not forget the moment when it was announced to me that the penguins had laid their first eggs. I told the doctor, who generally looked after the men, that we should have eggs next morning. He, however, implored me not to eat eggs nor to let any of the members eat them just then. He was making a study of us at the time, tapping us for blood, making microscopic investigations thereof, taking our pulse by

the pulseometer, and was afraid that eggs, the very thing we required, would upset our health and thus spoil his valuable investigations.

It was an enthusiasm which I appreciated as highly as he himself appreciated the eggs the next morning.

The young penguins, which appeared a month after the first egg was laid, looked like little bags sitting on the ground. We tried also to eat these, but they were very oily and made us sick.

The best food supplies which the antarctic traveler has are the seals and the fish. The fish constitute one of the most remarkable discoveries we made, as more than eleven varieties of them are absolutely new to science. The seal flesh is coarse, but I like it raw and occasionally drank the blood from the hole made by the seal knife. It is

very oily, especially after passing through the layer of blubber which is often more than three inches thick, but I regard it a great remedy against disease.

I only wish that the late zoologist Hansen, who, I am convinced, died of beriberi, had been able to eat raw seal beef.

The fish were delicious. Strange to say, we never caught any by bait, but always got them by means of the plank, an appliance like a bright little fish of tin, to which two hooks have been fastened at the nose. We moulded this appliance in wooden carved shapes in which we poured melted tin. This, fastened to a line, was moved rapidly up and down in the water.

All fish are very curious and I presume that the antarctic fish is even more so than the arctic, not having seen so many wonders of men's handwork. So we hooked

these fish easily. One of the Laps caught as many as 50 in an hour.

When we first began to try eating them I suggested that as the fish might be poisonous we ought to draw lots to determine who should take the risk and eat the first fish. The men agreed, but when the first fish appeared, none of our wooden table, we all started to eat at once.

I have often been asked why women should not join in arctic explorations to cheer the members during the long, dark months. The plan would, of course, be impracticable, because women are lacking in the necessary physical strength and would become a burden instead of a help to the explorer. All the same I may say that the absence of them to a great degree accounts for the melancholy which often takes hold of members of polar expeditions.

WHAT THE BRIDE SHOULD WEAR. The bridal dress, properly speaking, should be white. It may be of costly or expensive fabric, but it must, to be in good form, be high in the neck and the sleeves must come to the wrists.

The bridal veil is always appropriate and symbolic. A tulle veil is more becoming than a lace one. Orange blossoms may only be worn properly once, and that on a maiden's bridal day.

The correct dress for bridegroom and best man has been frequently described. It is the regular afternoon dress for gentlemen, consisting of frock coat, striped trousers, white shirt, double-breasted waistcoat, white silk Ascot or puffed tie, patent leather shoes, silk hat, and for the marriage ceremony white kid gloves.

The maid of honor and bridesmaids at church weddings usually wear gowns of light color and picture hats.

er her wedding is to be celebrated quietly at home or with much ceremony and elaboration at a church.

It is her right also to decide on the number of persons who shall form her cortège. The bridegroom selects his brother or most intimate friend as best man, and the ushers are friends of bridegroom or bride, or both. At a home wedding ushers are not strictly necessary.

The order of the wedding procession is as follows at a church wedding. The ushers head the procession, walking two and two, followed by the bridesmaids, two and two; then the maid of honor, who walks alone, and last of all the bride, on the arm of her father or male relative, who is to give her away at the altar.

The bridegroom and best man enter the church by way of the vestry.

When the wedding march begins the bridegroom and best man walk through the vestry floor to the chancel rail, where they await the bridal cortège.

When the procession reaches the altar the ushers divide, half of them moving toward the right the other half to the left. The bridesmaids do the same.

The bridegroom then advances, the bride slips her hand from the arm of her father and the bridegroom, taking her right hand, leads her to her position before the altar.

The maid of honor is on the left of the bride, the best man on the bridegroom's right. The maid of honor and the best man stand a very little in the rear of the bridal couple and the father remains directly behind the maid of honor or the bride until the moment of giving her away, when he steps forward and places his daughter's hand in that of the bridegroom.

The bridegroom also generally provides the couples in which the ushers are driven to the church from the residences.

THE BRIDE'S PREBOGATIVE. The bride's family provides carriages for the entire bridal party except the bride and bridegroom from the church.

The expense of the wedding notices in the newspapers is borne by the bridegroom. It is the bride's privilege to decide whether

and takes his place in the pew with the bride's mother.

The best man has charge of the wedding ring and produces it at the proper time in the ceremony.

The maid of honor assists the bride in removing her glove, or the ring finger of the glove, which is sometimes said to facilitate the placing of the ring on the marriage finger.

After the clergyman has pronounced the benediction the maid of honor raises the veil from the bride's face.

The wedding procession after the ceremony is as follows. The bride and the bridegroom, followed by the maid of honor on the arm of the best man and the bridesmaids each on the arm of an usher.

At the reception the maid of honor and the bridesmaids and one or two of the ushers remain near the bride and bridegroom. The other ushers distribute themselves about the drawing room and escort guests as fast as they arrive to the bridal party.

In making presentations the ushers first introduce guests to the bride and bridegroom and then to the parents.

Ushers also should see that all ladies who are not accompanied by gentlemen are provided with refreshments.

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THE WEDDING—SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH SCHOOL OF MANNERS

An Authority Enumerates the Proprieties of the Home and the Church Ceremonies.

WEDDINGS are usually celebrated either at church or the home of the bride's parents. In sending out invitations, at the latest, should be sent by post two weeks before the time fixed for the ceremony.

Evening weddings are not fashionable, as formerly, and the marriage ceremony usually takes place any hour from midday or high noon to 4 in the afternoon.

Invitations to a wedding are issued in the name of the bride's parents or guardian. The wedding invitation is an announcement engraved on a sheet of heavy cream-colored paper folded once. The form is as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. James Madison Brown request the honor of your presence at the marriage of their daughter, Mary Elizabeth, to Mr. Henry Lyon Colby, on Thursday, February the twenty-seventh, at twelve o'clock, Trinity Church, Broadway and Rector street.

A separate card stating the hours of reception should be inclosed with the announcement and invitation to the church to all those who are to be asked to the reception.

Invitations to a house wedding are in the same form.

CHURCH WEDDING INVITATIONS. Where the wedding is to take place in church invitations should be general, but only those persons who are relatives and intimate friends of the two families should expect to be asked to the reception, and no one should feel offended at not being invited to a wedding reception, unless it

be a very large affair to which hundreds of persons have been asked.

In sending out invitations do not exercise too much economy in cases where there are several members of one family. It is no longer good form to send a general invitation to "Mr. and Mrs. — and family."

Separate invitations should be sent to each adult member of a family. In large cities, where frequently many persons attempt to assist at fashionable weddings to which they have not been asked, it is necessary to inclose cards of admission with each invitation and announcement. These cards are slips of white Bristol board bearing the inscription—

Please present this card at Trinity Church

On Thursday, February the twenty-seventh, all expenses incident to a wedding are borne by the parents of the bride or her guardian.

The bridegroom pays the clergyman's fee, provides his own carriage from his lodgings to the church; also sends a carriage for the best man or takes him in his own, and provides a carriage to take his bride from the church and to convey her from her parents' home after the ceremony and reception.

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AUSTRALIAN GIRLS BETROTHED IN INFANCY

ETHNOLOGICAL experts agree that with most Australian tribes every woman is betrothed in infancy, or even in anticipation of her birth. According to some mysterious law of their own, this is arranged by the old men of the family, the women having no voice in the matter. The age of the proposed husband is not taken into consideration, so that it frequently happens that by the time the girl is of a marriageable age her intended is an old man. If in the meantime some younger man has set his heart upon her, this means a fight, in which the unfortunate bride is a peculiar knot of affairs, as possessing which he is free seek the of his choice.

come in for a share of the blows which the rival suitors deal out to each other. In some of the coast districts, where not all the girls are promised in infancy, the betrothal of a young woman to a man who follows the occupation of fisherman compels her to lose the first joint of the little finger of her left hand. This loss and painful operation is performed by a stout string bound tightly about the joint—an engagement ring with which one would willingly dispense. A marriage license, equally unique is common in some sections, where the chief gives to the prospective bridegroom a peculiar knot of affairs, as possessing which he is free seek the of his choice.

Gowns That Cost Thousands.



MISS ADELE RICHIES' GOWN IN THE "TOREADOR" JEWELLED LACE. COST \$1,000.



MISS ANNIE IRISH IN LADY MARGARET GOWN COST \$2,300.



MRS HUGO REISINGER OF NEW YORK, DAUGHTER OF ADOLPHUS BUSCH OF ST. LOUIS.

LACE GOWN COST \$800

PHOTO BY STRAUSS



MISS MARIE DRESSLER'S GOWN IN THE "HALL OF FAME" COST \$1,000



MISS NINA FARRINGTON OF THE "HALL OF FAME" SPANGLED GOWN COST \$1,200



LULU GLASER'S WEDDING GOWN COST \$1,000

PHOTO BY STRAUSS

MRS. HUGO REISINGER has returned to her home in New York City after a visit in St. Louis at the home of her parents, Mrs. and Mr. Adolphus Busch, who gave in her honor at the Busch home a reception which was one of the late winter St. Louis society events. Mrs. Reisinger is the third daughter of St. Louis' millionaire brewer. She is a bride of an exceptional German type, and is accounted one of the handsomest young matrons of her set. She is the wife of a wealthy New Yorker, is a lover of fine gowns, and indulges her whim in this latter respect to an exceptional degree. During her recent visit in St. Louis her gowns were a brilliant feature of the receptions and entertainments given in her honor, and the pictures in today's Sunday Post-Dispatch show her in one of the most exquisite of these.

Stage gowns worn by actresses have this season reached the climax of magnificence—and cost.

"It would be a bold manager who should now venture to stage a modern play without the exploitation of at least one gown that men may stare at, women rave over, and dressmakers flock to copy. And since many a play depends on its frocks for its success, it is not surprising to learn that expense in this direction is no longer considered, and that \$100, for instance, is held to be a decidedly moderate price to pay for a single gown. Ambitious actresses pay treble this amount without a murmur.

Annie Irish, in "Lady Margaret," wears perhaps the most expensive gown on the New York stage at present. This is made of pale yellow crepe de chine and white caught in at the wrist with bands of coral Spanish lace embroidered in pink coral and velvet.

It is made in box plaits from waist to hem of skirt, a large plait in front with panels of the embroidered lace on either side and also two panels at the back of the skirt, which join a deep graduated flounce of the embroidered lace. Flounces of chiffon peep from the bottom of the skirt. The waist has a blouse effect and is also embroidered. The sleeves are light fitting at the top, made of the embroidered lace, then a flowing bishop sleeve of chiffon and lace caught in at the wrist with bands of coral velvet.

Lulu Glaser, in "The Toreador," wears a princely gown made of bluish gray paillettes, of which there are 10,000. The body of the gown is white netting over pink chiffon, on which the paillettes are sewed. A network of flowers covers the dress. The heart of the largest flowers is made of steel beads, and in the evening the play of the electric lights makes them scintillate brilliantly.

Marie Dressler, in "The Hall of Fame," wears in the palace scene a white panne velvet with Valenciennes lace and bands of the real old-fashioned "tating," which is just now becoming fashionable once more.



FUNNY SIDE OF THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

ST. LOUIS

SUNDAY,
MAR. 9TH, 1902



A DIAGNOSIS OR TEN MINUTES WITH THE CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.



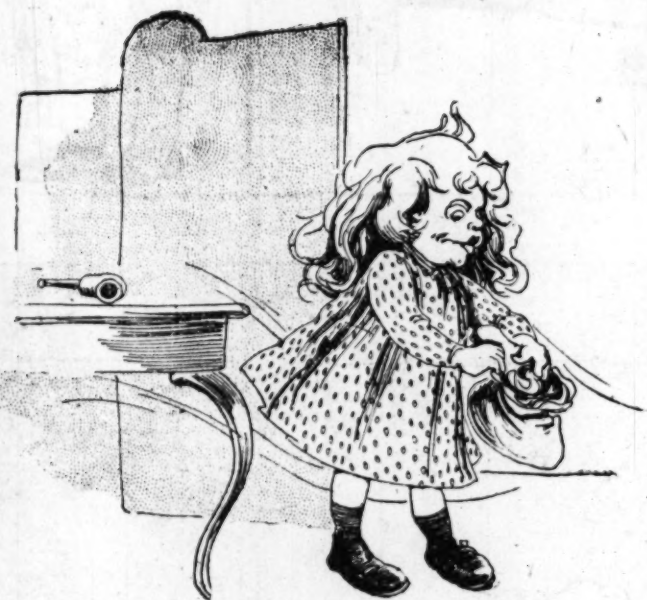
A STORY WITHOUT WORDS, OR THE SURPRISED ARTIST.



PERCY DOOLITTLE, THE ORIGINATOR OF THE AIRSHIP HAT.



THE STORY OF LITTLE WILLIE'S CURL. SUGGESTION BY F. M. HOWARTH.



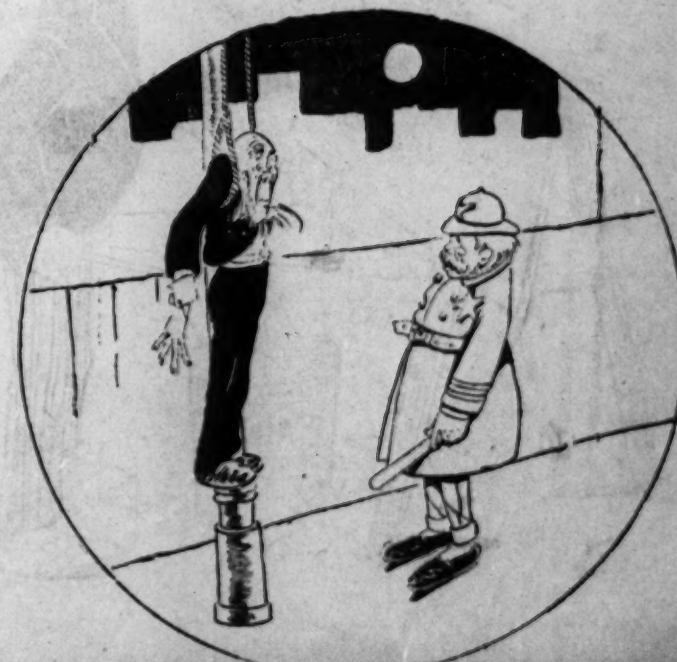
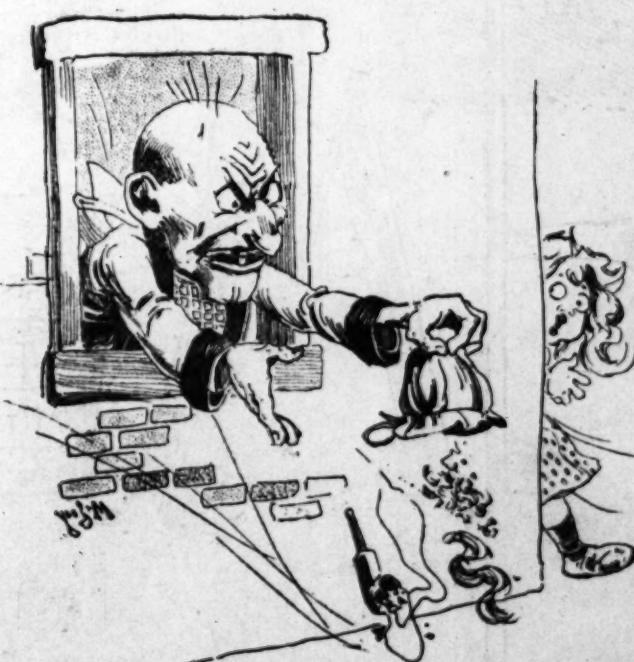
Willie—Mother says I must never cut off any of my curls, but grandpop always asking me for one. He is awful good to me, and I'm going to please him, too.

"Now, where can I put it so mother will not see it? Ah, she'll never think of looking in this tobacco bag, and he'll see it as soon as he opens it."

"Now for a quiet, peaceful smoke. I'm getting to like this long-cut tobacco more and more."

"And it lights so much better than that plug cut."

HE CHANGED HIS MIND.



Grandpop—"This after ye've struck Casey what did y' do?"
Clay—"Clay struck the sidewalk."

"Heaven and earth! I've struck a bumping establishment."

"The man who made such tobacco as that ought to be hung in a cage."

Mike—"What cher doing?"
Grandpop—"Committing suicide."
Clay—"Why? You got the run 'round your neck?"

NATURALLY—

AFTER LITTLE WILLIE'S VISIT TO THE ZOO.

SUGGESTION BY F. M. HOWARTH.



1 He wished that he had a trunk like the elephant, so he could reach anything on the table.



2 That he was a ferocious lion; then he could get even with Bully Jones.



3 That he was as swift as an ostrich; then no copper could catch him.



4 That he had wings like an eagle; then he could get his best kite, which caught on the top of the church steeple.



HE COULD "INQUIRE."

"Could I inquire of you where Olive street is?"
"Certainly."
"Well, where is it?"
"I haven't the faintest idea, sorry."



5 What fun he would have swimming if he was only a duck.



6 If he could only jump like a kangaroo. Phaw! wouldn't the other 'clers be jealous!

A BORROWED ADORNMENT.

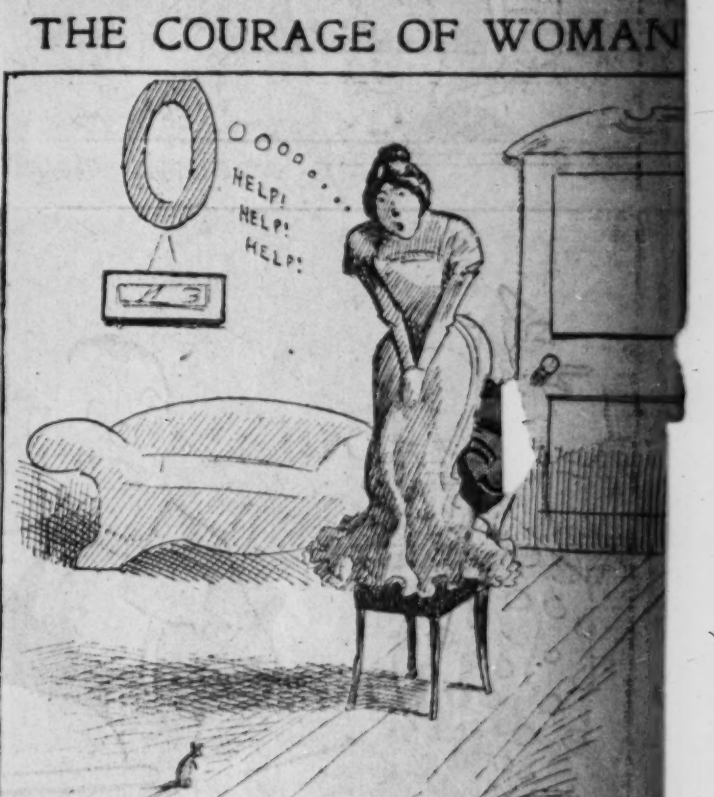
SUGGESTION BY F. M. HOWARTH.



1 Conductor: It's too hot for these heavy overshoes. I'll take 'em off while nobody's in the car.



2 "Leave me out at Fourteenth street, please."



THE COURAGE OF WOMAN

Help! Save me—a mouse!



What lovely chiffon!

WHAT DID PAT MEAN?



What's you standing here the last hour for?
"Faith, and there's money in it."

ENCOURAGING.

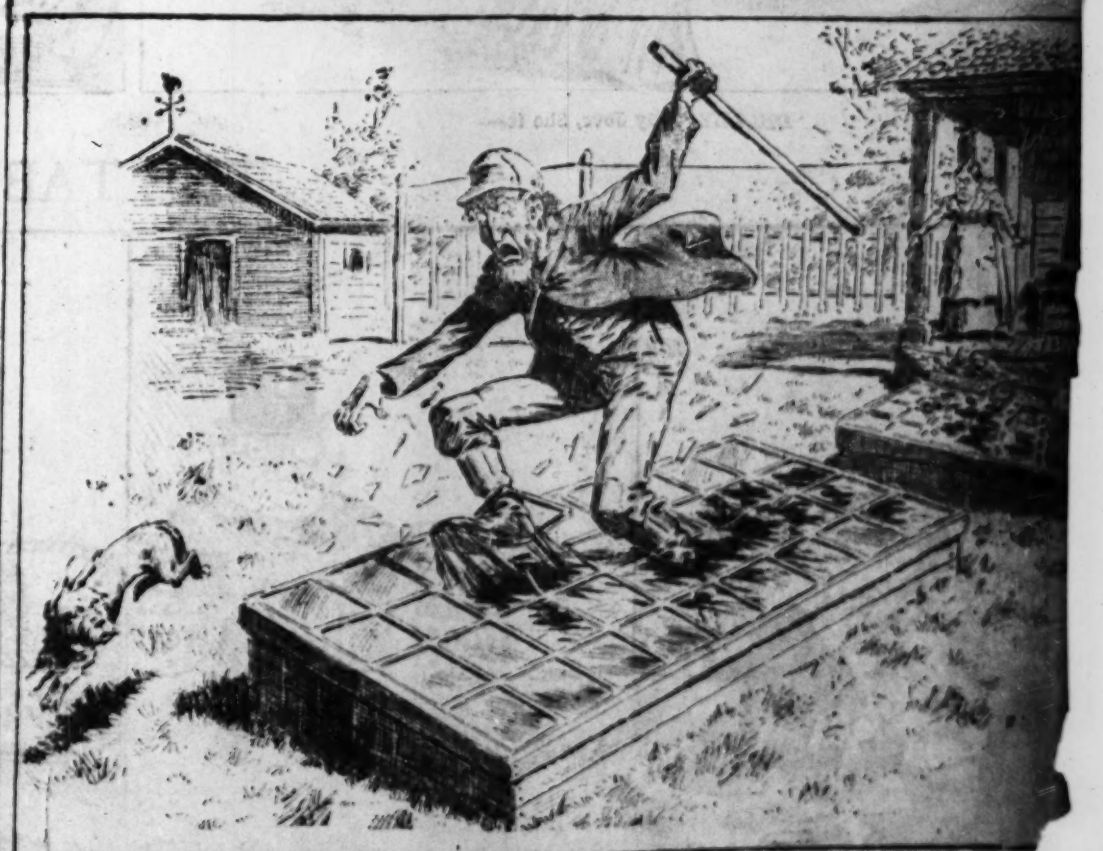


The good boy: "No—I won't play with those boys. I don't think it's right to play for money."
The bad boy: "Aw, dat's all right; youse won't be playing for money—it's the kids'll be playing for your money."



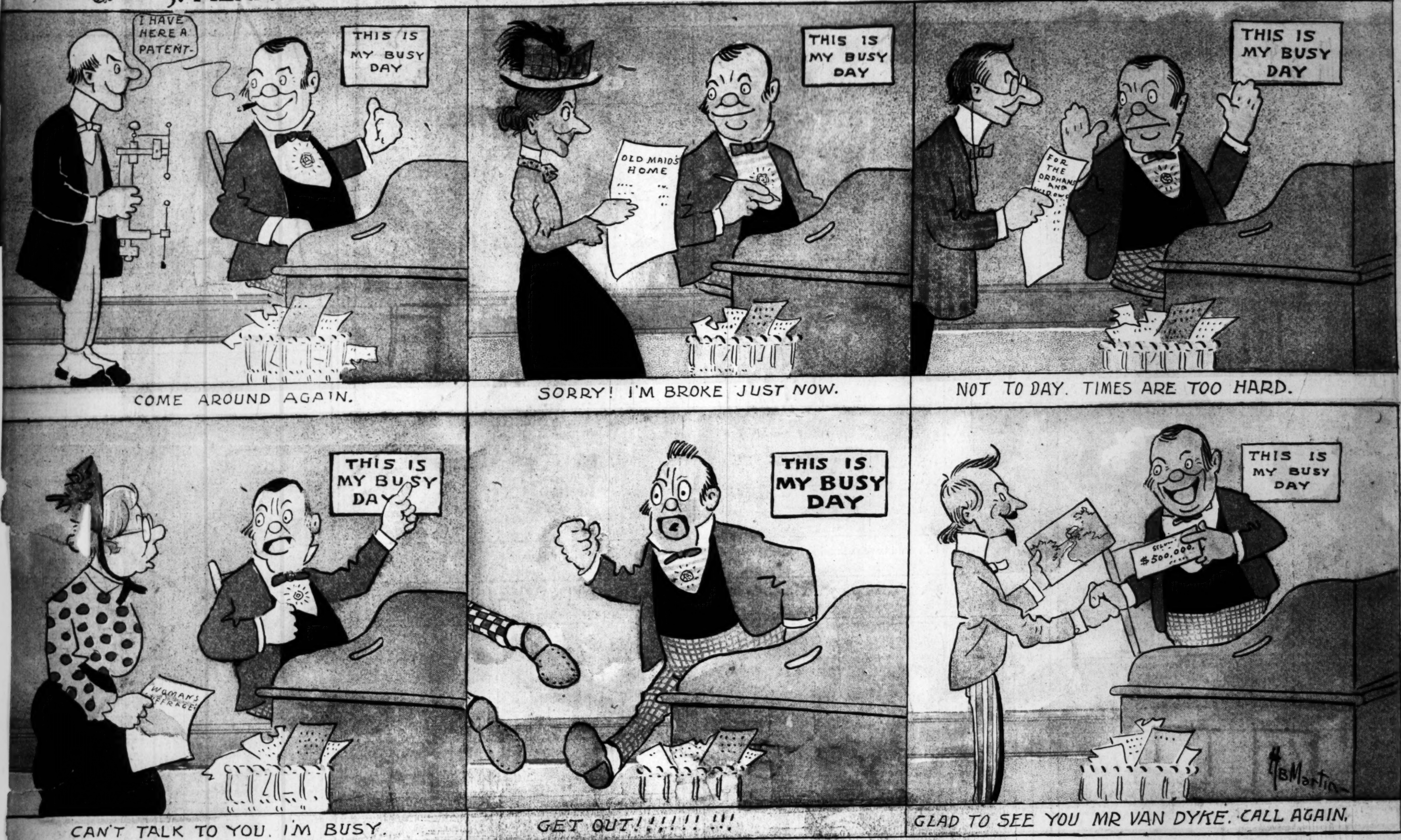
And then she wondered why every one stared at her

THOUGHTLESS.



"What on airth's th matter, Josiah?"
"If I letch that pestiferous pup I'll kill 'im, by Heck!"
"Why, what's th' pup done agin?"
"Broke a pane o' glass in one of my hot beds, condemnin' that!"

J. PIERP. VAN ASTORBILT IS BUSY, BUT HE BUYS ANOTHER \$500,000 PICTURE.



A DISASTROUS FLIRTATION.



THE TABLES QUICKLY TURNED... BY F. M. HOWARTH.





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